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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

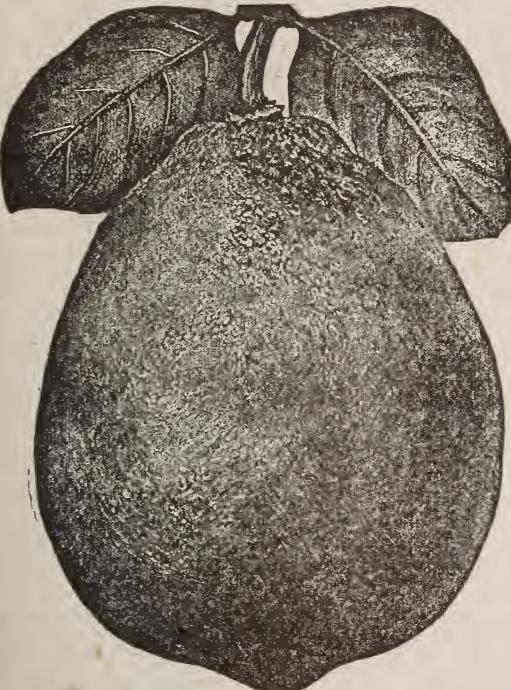
Volume XLIII, No. 8.
Established 1871.

AUGUST, 1907.

5 Years 45 cents.
1 Year 10 cents.

TEN PREMIUM PLANTS.

Would you like the following very choice plants without money or price? If so visit your neighbors, show the plant list published elsewhere, headed "Pick Them Out," and get their orders for twenty plants at 5 cents each. Such a club order can be readily obtained. Then send the list of 20 plants to me, with the dollar obtained for them, and I will mail to you the following collection, really worth \$1.00. Each neighbor who takes 5 plants at 5 cents each, will have a subscription to the Magazine included, so that four visits to flower-loving friends may get you the ten choice plants. The plants will all be mailed to you for distribution, but the Magazine will be mailed direct to the names and addresses of the members of your club. Kindly see your friends at once, and let me hear from you. Here is the list of Premium Plants.



AMERICAN WONDER LEMON.

grounds last season. It is truly handsome, having large, showy leaves, the ground color carmine, with chocolate and rich green markings. Easily grown, and very beautiful. It will please you. Price, 20 cents each.

Dolichos lignosus.—A splendid evergreen climber from India, excellent as a trellis plant for a pot. The vines are slender, graceful and rich in effect, and the flower-clusters are rose and purplish, succeeded by showy seed-pods. A rare and lovely vine. Price, 10 cents each.

Polygonum Multiflorum.—I have fine plants of this hardy perennial climber. It is a rapid climber, and its foliage is graceful, while the flowers appear in a multitude. I have never known this fine climber to be offered for less than 25 cents each. I offer a bargain in plants at 10 cents each.

Rose, Seven Sisters.—One of the most vigorous and free-blooming of the Prairie Climbing Roses. The vines are perfectly hardy, make a rampant growth, and are a mass of rich, double rosy bloom during summer. One of the best Roses for a pillar, wall or trellis. Fine plants 10 cents each.

 **These Ten Very Choice Plants** will be sent to any person who orders this month 20 plants from the list headed "Pick them Out"—found on other pages. Or, I will mail the lot, 10 plants, at half price, 60 cents, if ordered this month. Kindly let me hear from you.

PLEASE NOTE:—If you have any of the above, select substitutes from the following, or from the list: Cyclamen, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Asparagus plumosus nanus, A. Sprengeri, Salvia patens, Perennial Phlox, Perennial Pea, Pomegranate, Hardy Verbena, Lophospermum, Campanula, Roses—Tenn. Belle, Prairie Queen, Mary Washington, Hydrangea paniculata, Cissus, etc. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

Choice Collection of Hardy Perennials

May be successfully sown during August and September. Sow
Now where the plants are to stand. Do not transplant.
Most of them will bloom next season.



PINKS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES.



PLATYCODON.



PERENNIAL POPPY.

Poppy, New Hybrid Perennial, the most gorgeous of garden perennials, perfectly hardy, beautiful in foliage, and grand in flower, measuring from six to twelve inches in diameter. I offer a special mixture made up from the finest named sorts. Price 5 cents per packet.

Aquilegia or Columbine, finest large-flowered, long-spurred sorts in all colors—white, blue, red, yellow and variegated, single and double in carefully proportioned mixture. Price 5 cts. per pkt.

Campanula, Bell Flower, including single, double and Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells. C. Pyramidalis, C. Turbinata and others; finest special mixture. Price 5 cents per packet.

Hollyhock, Finest Double, special mixture. I offer Charter's finest strain of Hollyhocks, in all the rich, new colors. Elegant in a group, or as single specimens. 5 cents per packet.

Pea, Perennial, the New Giant sorts, the plants of which are perfectly hardy, bloom continuously and freely and are unsurpassed for beds, as well as trellises; all colors, as rose, white, scarlet, flesh, etc., in finest special mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.

Pinks, Carnations and Picotees, a superb mixture of the finest double and single everblooming kinds; flowers deliciously scented, exquisite in texture and very beautiful. Special mixture, price, 5 cents per packet.

Saponaria Ocyoides Splendens, a superb plant for a mass of bloom in May and June; flowers small, pink, in clusters in wonderful profusion, making a carpet of charming color; hardy and of easy culture. Price 5 cents per packet.

Sweet William, New Giant Flowered, among the most gorgeous and sweet of garden flowers; single and double, of richest colors, appearing in grand clusters or heads, and scenting the entire garden with rich perfume. Finest special mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.

Platycodon Grandiflora. The large-flowered Platycodon is a first-class perennial, hardy, showy beautiful and long blooming. Plants grow from one to two feet high, bearing large, graceful white and blue flowers, not unlike an open Campanula or Bellflower. Once started they will take care of themselves. Should be in every garden. Special mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.

Primrose, Hardy Perennial. The hardy Primroses are among the most beautiful and fragrant of our garden flowers. They are showy in the border; and always greatly admired, while any person can succeed with them, being of easy culture, lasting and hardy. I offer a choice special mixture of the finest sorts and colors. Price, 5 cents per packet.

Myosotis Alpestris. Whatever you think of omitting from your garden do not omit the charmingly beautiful Forget-me-not—Myosotis Alpestris. It is elegant as a border or edging the next season, and if the plants are massed they make a most pleasing carpet of bloom. Mixed pkt. 5 cts.

MIXED PERENNIALS.—I put up a fine assortment of many lovely hardy sorts, including Gold Dust (Alyssum), Arabis alpina, Aubretia, Chelone, Verbascum and many others. You will find many new and old sorts in this packet. Price, 5 cents per packet.

The above choice collection of perennials, retailing at 60 cents, I offer during August and September for 35c, or two lots at half price, 60 cts. Get your neighbor to club with you and order two collections (24 packets) this month. Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.**



PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Vol. XLIII.

August, 1907.

No. 8.

OUT DOORS.

There's a wonderful temple just over the way,
 With turrets, and columns, and towers,
 With vast anchored mirrors, and couches of green,
 And banks of most beautiful flowers.
 The host of that mansion is always at home,
 He greets every guest with a smile,
 From Life's silvery fountain He filleth our cup,
 And pledging our health to our lips holds it up,
 And our cares from ourselves doth beguile.
 Oh, wonderful house with your song-laden air,
 Oh, house with your velvety floors,
 We long for your quiet when weary of strife,
 For you're God's wondrous temple-out-doors!
 Rosella Park, N.J. Verses by Ruth Sterry.

OPUNTIA MONACANTHA VARIEGATA.

ONE of the most handsome and easily grown of Cactuses is *Opuntia monacantha variegata*, shown in the sketch. The plant grows rapidly, is of rigid, erect habit, and is well protected by long, sharp spines. It is light and dark green, distinctly variegated, and the new growth is of a delicate rose tint. The flowers are two or three inches across, of a lovely yellow color with some carmine markings when first open. It will grow in any well-drained sandy soil, and if kept for a number of years it will attain a large size, and show its lovely flowers in abundance during the summer.

Being one of the easier grown species of *Opuntia* it seems strange that its culture is not general. It is peculiar in appearance because of its curious blotched and marbled variegations, and its pretty semi-double golden flowers add to the attraction of the plant. The spines are long and sharp, but are easily avoided by using care in handling. Altogether it is a

very desirable Cactus, and deserves a place in even a modest collection. The artist has fairly represented a plant in the editor's possession, and also sketched a flower as it appeared upon the plant. The flowers are succeeded by large fig-like fruits which are very interesting as well as handsome and showy.



Flower of *Opuntia Monacantha Variegata*.

Roses.—In the spring of 1906 a sister in Maine got the four Roses—Cochet white, Cochet pink, Helen Gould, scarlet, and Etoile de Lyon, yellow, and bedded them out according to instructions, but only Helen Gould bloomed, and as winter approached the plants all died without any apparent cause. It is evident the situation used was not adapted to their culture. Had she grown them in pots she might have been accused of watering too freely, or not giving enough drainage. In Maine, where the ground freezes very hard, such Roses should have the protection of a wall or board frame around the bed, and the plants should be well started where they are to winter. As a rule Roses are not successful in pots, except where their wants are well understood and supplied.



OPUNTIA MONACANTHA VARIEGATA.

Propagation of Sacred Lilies.—The Chinese Sacred Lily is a *Narcissus*, and is readily multiplied by means of the numerous offsets which are annually produced. They like a deep, rich, moist soil and sunny place.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

Geo. W. Park, Editor and Publisher.
LAPARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

CIRCULATION.—The actual circulation, proven when required, is 450,000 copies monthly. No free distribution to promiscuous lists of names. Advertising offices 150 Nassau St. N. Y., also Chicago, Boston, Cleveland and Des Moines, The Fisher Special Agency, Managers, to whom all communications about advertising should be addressed.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. 45 cents for five years, prepaid. Single subscriptions per year, 10 cents. On fine paper 25 cts.

THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

Entered at LaPark, Pa., as second class mail matter.

AUGUST, 1907.

Circulation Bulletin.

Number of copies printed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by press counters, for July, 456,510.

Number of copies mailed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by Postoffice receipts, for July, 452,064.

EDITORIAL

Kochia Trichophylla.—This is an easily-grown annual, making a dense, symmetrical growth two feet high, and useful for a summer hedge, or for a background. The foliage has the appearance of a fine evergreen at a little distance. In autumn the plant assumes a bronzy red color, and is quite showy. An advertiser calls it the Mexican Fire Plant, but *Euphorbia heterophylla*, which bears such red bracts in summer, is generally known by that name, and is a truly Mexican plant, while Kochia, it is believed, was in cultivation before America was discovered. The plant is easily grown from seeds.

White Flies.—To get rid of these place the troubled plant in a frame with screen sides, with a separate close cover. Remove the cover till the flies infest the plant, then replace it and blow into the frame a dense cloud of pyrethrum or insect powder. The white fly is hard to destroy, but this powder fills up its breathing pores, and is a sure remedy.

Sow Bugs.—These pests feed upon vegetating seeds and very tender plants, and hence are injurious as well as repulsive. They may be destroyed by mixing paris green with flour paste and placing where the "bugs" congregate. Avoid using the paris green too freely. It should just barely color the paste.

TEN WEEKS STOCK.

SEEDS of Stock should be sown in March, in a window box or hot-bed, and as soon as the plants are large enough set them in a rich, well-prepared sunny bed. Avoid letting them crowd and become slender before transplanting. Transplant carefully, choosing a dull, moist day, watering well, and protecting from the sun and drying winds during daytime for several days, until the plants become used to their new quarters. After this cultivate well, stirring the soil after each rain, as soon as the soil dries off sufficiently to allow cultivation. A liberal application of thoroughly decayed manure will be found beneficial. Keep the plants growing thrifitly until they begin to bloom. If neglected they are likely to produce only single flowers. Get a fine strain of seeds of an early-flowering race, and give preference to the bright colors, as they are always more admired than the duller shades. Annual Wall-flowers are treated in the same manner.

Centrosema.—This is a hardy herbaceous perennial vine in the South. It likes a dry, sandy soil and sunny situation. The flowers are blue, borne in clusters, and are rather larger and showier than a Sweet Pea bloom. The seeds may be sown at the North on the south side of a wall, early in spring, and protected until well started. Transplanting retards blooming, and sometimes the plants will not withstand the change. If started in-doors place the seeds in small pots, so the vines can be set out without injury to the roots.

Boltonia.—Boltonia is the name of a genus of Aster-like flowers found native in the United States. There are four or five known species, varying somewhat in character and time of blooming. The plants are of easy culture, grow from one to two feet high, bloom freely, and the various species bloom from June till October, most of them showing flower late in the season. They are all hardy herbaceous perennials, and their beauty is improved by garden cultivation. They are readily propagated either from seeds or by division of the roots.

Cyclamen.—Never let a Cyclamen dry off during summer. When dormant or not especially active, plunge the pot in a partial shade in the garden. Water during dry weather. Start some new plants from seeds every year and throw away such as become over-grown and lacking in vitality.

Cutting Tops Back.—A plant that is non-blooming should not be cut back. Let it become root-bound, or if in the open ground root-prune it by the use of a sharp spade inserted in the soil a little distance from the plant. A sunny situation for such plants is generally beneficial.

CALYPSO BULBOSA.

MONG the flowers recently sent to the editor for identification was a pretty little orchidaceous plant which proved to be *Calypso bulbosa*. The plant consisted of a single round-ovate, parallel-veined leaf, and a scape six inches high with a pretty drooping purple and yellow flower, curiously formed and very showy. The fleshy roots issue from a little bulb, which is hardy and perennial. It is found in the mould upon the rocky hillsides of the forest, embracing a range of northern States from Maine to California, and the country from Labrador to Alaska. It is also found native in Europe. The flower is not

unlike that of a small *Cypripedium*, and the father of Botany, Linnæus, named it *Cypripedium bulbosum*; it was afterwards named *Calypso borealis*, by Salisbury, and later the name *Calypso bulbosa* was given it by Oakes. It is a royal plant, dedicated to the goddess Calypso, and is distinct, being a monotypic genus, found only in the cooler portions of the north-temperate zone. The artist has fairly represented the dried specimen received.

Crassula.—The leaf of *Crassula cordata*, like that of *C. lactea*, is attached to the stem by an attenuated base. It is, however, not dotted distinctly near the margin, as is the leaf of *C. lactea*, while the panicles of bloom, instead of being milk-white, are of a roseate hue. Both are reliable as winter-blooming plants. They like plenty of sun, and the soil about their roots should not be kept wet, but merely moist. Both are easily propagated from cuttings, and easily cared for.

Vanguard Carnations.—These are hardy, and unless the climate is very severe will withstand the winter in the garden bed, where they grow during the summer. A sister in Iowa reports her success with it as follows:

Mr. Editor:—I just raised two Vanguard Carnations in a pot last year. They were most beautiful—one the darkest red I ever saw in a Carnation, and the other white with scarlet markings. I lost them both the past winter. The furnace heat was too much for them, I guess. I shall leave my plants out-doors hereafter,—Mrs. C. S., Wash., Iowa.



CALYPSO BULBOSA.

ABOUT ROSES.

TEA ROSES were introduced from China in 1810, and so-called because of their Tea-like fragrance. Hybrid Tea Roses are the result of a cross, mostly between the Tea Roses and Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Some of these are much like Tea Roses in character, and some are more like the Perpetual class. Some of our finest Roses belong to this class. Besides these we have Banksian Roses, introduced from China at a later date. They require always a warm situation and well-drained soil. The origin of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses is not known. Bourbon Roses are very fragrant. They are supposed to have originated from *R. indica* and *R. gallica*, and were introduced from the Isle of Bourbon, about 1825. They are among the most free and continuous-blooming of the monthly class. *Rosa Polyantha hybrida* bears its flowers very abundantly. Crimson Rambler, Mignonette and Clotilde Souupt belong to this class.

Provence Roses, including the old Cabbage Rose, Maiden's Blush, and the old Striped York and Lancaster Rose, were introduced about 1596. The Moss Rose is supposed to be a descendant of this class.

Besides the classes named above there are Evergreen Roses, the foliage of which stays green most of the winter; Ayrshire Roses, Boursault Roses, Sweet Briars, Austrian Briars, Prairie Roses, Scotch Roses, etc. The Tea, Hybrid Tea, Bourbon and Polyantha Roses, however, are the only ones that have a just claim to everblooming, and even these, many of them, bloom freely only during the early summer and late autumn. The continuity of the bloom is largely dependent upon certain varieties of these classes, and where such Roses are wanted it is well to discard the other kinds.



Watering Palms.—When actively growing during the summer Palms are not likely to be too freely watered. When in pots the evaporation from the sides is rapid, and the plants also take up considerable moisture. Palms do well if set out in a place partially sheltered from sun and wind during the hot months, the sides of the pot being protected by placing in a larger pot packed around with sphagnum moss. A layer of moss should also be placed over the soil around the plant. Water liberally whenever the soil seems to need moisture, which will be daily during dry weather. In the winter, when the plant is inactive, water sparingly.

EDITORIAL LETTER.



OME with me, Dear Readers, to the garden this fine summer morning. The birds are singing, the flowers blooming and, the fruit ripening. The sunshine and the verdure and fragrant air make the heart glad, and promote health and vigor. As we pass to the garden I want you to note the big dead tree that stands on the bank which forms the southern boundary. Usually we are repelled by something dead, and remove it, for we all crave life and animation and beauty. But this old tree, with towering branches, is an exception. It is truly a thing of beauty, and why? Just because a beautiful, hardy, native vine, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, springing up at the base of the trunk, has climbed to the top of the highest branches, wreathing all with rich verdure, and making a glorious display of living green. You can see the huge out-stretched arms of this tree from more than a half-mile, and it does its part in enriching the landscape and making it beautiful.

But here we are in the garden walk near the center of the plot, and the huge plant you are all admiring may be new to many. It is five feet high, and covers a surface more than five feet in diameter; and the big rosy panicles of bloom measuring more than a foot in length, held aloft upon strong, square stems clothed at the base with broad, rough leaves nine inches long, are exceedingly showy. Do you ask what it is? Simply a plant of *Salvia sclarea*.

It has been blooming for several weeks. The flowers are curious in form, and as the broad, rosy bracts which subtend them retain their beauty till the seeds ripen, the attraction will continue for several weeks more. It is a perennial and seeds should be sown this month if you wish blooming

plants next season. The seeds are not expensive, and those who sow them will be generally pleased. As a specimen plant in the background, hardly anything will give better satisfaction.

We pass on to another plant that is of great size, and covered with large, swelling buds. Do you recognize it? It is known in Catalogues as *Inula glandulosa*, and is a near rela-

tive of the Elecampane, *Inula helenium*, the roots of which are so much prized as a medicine for pulmonary troubles. Last year this big plant bore hundreds of golden yellow flowers, and its glow of color drew attention from all who passed the garden. It is not a delicate plant or flower, but it is very handsome in its bold, coarse foliage and bloom, and we admire it for its vigor, volume and conspicuity. It deserves a place in the rear part of every perennial garden. This plant measures nine feet high; the radical leaves are five feet long, including the feathery stems, and arch from the base in a very graceful manner.

Nearby is a group of "a near relative of the Elecampane" *Chelone barbata*. Note how graceful are the stems, and how well laden they are with the rich, scarlet flowers. The plants are five feet high, branch freely and bloom for many weeks. It

never looks unkempt, but is always clean and neat. Propagation is readily effected by seeds, and the plants bloom the second season, if sown during the present month. The true species is much finer in appearance than the hybrid varieties, and should be grown in preference.

The plants like a rich, tenacious soil and a sunny exposure.

And now please observe that bed of fig-



"simply a plant of *Salvia sclarea*"



"a group of the charming *Chelone barbata*"



"observe that bed of fig-leaved Hollyhocks" leaved Hollyhocks. How stately and beautiful they appear. One of the taller plants I

measured and found nine and a half feet tall, and every plant is laden with showy single or double buds and flowers from near the ground to the top. They have been growing and blooming in that bed for three successive years, and this season they are finer than they were any previous year.

They are flowers that every person should have, and the present month is a good one for sowing the seeds. The young plants are hardy, and will bloom next season, if started at once.

Are'n't those tall white, blue and violet perennial Larkspurs beyond the Hollyhocks beautiful? They have been in bloom for weeks, and will continue the display throughout the summer. The plants are perfectly hardy, and when once started will last for many

years, becoming stronger and handsomer every season. The seeds start rather slowly, but may be successfully sown this month for blooming next season.

The tall, vigorous group of plants growing back of the Compass Plant is *Rudbeckia purpurea*. See how full it is of big, swelling buds. In a week or ten days it will be a glorious mass of showy, purple flowers, and will remain so for many weeks. The group is now about five feet high, and as the flowers develop it will attain the height of six feet, and so dense with blooming stems and foliage that the sunrays will not pass through it. This plant, too, is readily grown from seeds sown during the month of August.

As we pass out of the garden kindly take a look at the *Platycodon* peeping through the fence. How bright and cheerful are the big blue flowers. The plant is three feet high, and seems to be getting larger and more free blooming each successive season. The white variety is just as handsome as the blue one, and by some persons is thought to be preferable. The colors in both are very distinct,



"those tall white, blue and violet perennial Larkspurs"



"back of the Compass Plant is Rudbeckia purpurea"



"Platycodon peeping through the fence"

and always admired. The plant is erect and rigid in habit, and does not need staking. It is one of our finest perennials, perfectly hardy, and very tenacious. Seeds sown now will yield plants that will bloom next season. There are dwarf, semi-double varieties of *Platycodon*, also. All are beautiful.

There are many other perennial flowers



"other perennial flowers"

growing in the garden beds which could be judiciously started from seeds this month. *Dianthus cruentus* (*atrococcineus*), Margaret Carnations, Everblooming Pinks, *Gailardia grandiflora*, *Linum perenne*, *Rudbeckia amplexicaulis*, Foxgloves, Rocket, Columbine, Perennial Peas, Pansies, Daisies, Honesty, Sweet Williams, *Oenothera Fraseri* and *La mackiana*, *Cerastium grandiflorum*, *Tunica saxifraga*, Shasta Daisy, *Salvia prætensis*, etc., may all be started from seeds this month to raise plants for next season's blooming. Do not forget to start a bed of the choicer perennials this month. You will never regret it.

Florally yours,
La Park, Pa., July 13, 1907. The Editor.

Goldfussia.—This is the common name of *Strobilanthes anisophyllus*, a plant belonging to the order Acanthaceæ. Many of the members are valuable for winter-blooming. The foliage of this plant is narrow, bronzy green, and very dense. In winter it never fails to produce its rather large, tubular, lavender flowers in abundance, especially if allowed to become pot-bound. It is better, however, to shift the plant as it grows, until it occupies a six-inch pot. It will then be of large size, well shaped, and suitable for a fine specimen plant. It likes a rich, porous, well-drained soil and considerable sun.

Slugs and Snails.—A foreign journal recommends the use of a board smeared with fat and inverted where the pests appear, a space being left between the board and soil for the snails to collect. Traps are also made by smearing rancid butter upon cabbage leaves, melon rinds, etc. Slices of potato, turnip, carrot, etc., may also be used as traps. When trapped they can be dropped into boiling water or a solution of copper sulphate or lime. Frogs and toads are regarded as useful slug and snail destroyers, and a number of these should be kept in the greenhouse and garden.

White Salvia.—There is a variety of *Salvia splendens* which bears white flowers, but it is not generally so pretty or satisfactory as the scarlet-flowered sort. *S. Scarea*, a hardy biennial or perennial species has pure white flowers with broad, rosy bracts, and is a handsome garden species.

CHILDREN'S LETTER.



Y DEAR CHILDREN:—In front of my residence is a spacious lawn, which is a carpet of green because of the frequent use of the lawn-mower. Nearby, along the driveway, is a border of fancy Japanese Maples and blooming shrubbery, including a row of *Yucca filamentosa*, now



"a row of *Yucca filamentosa*"

shooting up strong blooming spikes. At one side is a plot of choice evergreen trees, flowering trees and shrubs, while the other side is bordered by a plot of fine blooming herbaceous plants and vines, near the centre of which there is a Russian Mulberry tree, the branches of which are covered with fruit. The Russian Mulberry, you know, is of little value, except for a shade tree. The berries are scarcely larger than a cherry, and are rather insipid, even when well ripened. But let me tell you why this tree is interesting to me. The fruit is now ripening, and every morning, and even

through the day, the Robins gather and feast upon the berries. Sometimes mother Robin will bring her baby birds, just beginning to fly, right to the tree, and there, among the dense branches, wreathed

"a Russian Mulberry tree" with the red fruit, the whole family will chatter and hop from bough to bough as they enjoy the Mulberry feast. How happy they seem! Who could but enjoy watching them at their morning repast! Who could begrudge the fruit they eat, or destroy them while life to them seems so sweet and happy? And do you know, every morning, at break of day, the parent Robin comes and sits on the vine-covered trellis nearby and sings his sweetest song, as if thankful for the privilege afforded him and his family. Sometimes I arise and look out of my window to see the little songster at his morning praise service. Often a half dozen or more join him, and they have a grand concert. After this other birds take up the song, and I am treated to the voice of Larks, Ori-

oles, Phœbes, and a host of warblers. Sometimes an unpleasant discord is heard during this morning concert. It is the unearthly spitting, snarling and agony-cries of two ill-natured cats that neighbors have turned out of doors to spend the night in trespassing, fighting and bird-destroying.

As I look out upon the green lawn, after the sun is up, and the breeze has chased away the early dew, it is not strange to see a medley of birds picking up on the lawn, gathering up "sits on the vine-covered trellis"

the worms and insects that trouble the roots of the grasses. Occasionally the little Lark

stops long enough to sing a song to some

child nearby, and what do you suppose

he sings? Just this little song: "O Pretty

Dear." "O Pretty Dear." Have you ever

heard that song? If not just listen the

next time you hear a lark sing. You will

agree with me that those are the words he

sings, and that the song is beautiful.

This morning, as I looked out of my window, enjoying the distant landscape and the verdure and bloom of the surroundings, what do you suppose I saw upon the lawn? Birds? No, just two little half-grown wild rabbits.



"Sometimes an unpleasant discord is heard"

They were skipping and romping, chasing each other over the green in playful glee. I wish you could have seen how cute they seemed. They often come from their nest to romp upon the green lawn carpet, and to play hide and seek in the flower clumps and shrubbery borders. They are quite tame, as no dogs or bad children are allowed to molest them.

Oh, I wish all of you, my Dear Children, could picnic with me one of these lovely summer days. You could all have button-hole bouquets from the patch of Bachelor's Buttons that border the strawberry bed; you could all eat your fill of the big luscious berries which grow so plentifully in that long bed; you could all play till your hearts' content upon the spacious green lawn. Then, "O Pretty Dear" when tired of this sport, we would get into



"the red fruit"



the iron boats at the landing near by, and take our big lunch basket to the shade of the



"two little half-grown wild rabbits"

delightful Willow-bank, by the spring, and there we would enjoy our lunch, while we



"delightful Willow-bank by the spring"

listened to the songs of the happy little birds in their concert among the swaying branches overhead. Wouldn't we have a glorious time?

Your friend,
The Editor.

La Park, Pa., July 5, 1907.

BRIZA MINOR.

NE of the prettiest of the annual ornamental grasses is *Briza minor*, sometimes designated as *Briza minima* or *Briza gracilis*, and generally known as the Little Quaking Grass. Its charming little drooping heads are borne on slender stems in panicles, and are supported upon rigid stalks only six or eight inches in length. The seeds may be sown in a row or little bed early in spring, and the plants allowed to grow and bloom where they spring up. As an edging they are pretty, but not lasting, as the plants lose their beauty when the heads are ripe. They are, however, charming for either summer or winter bouquets if cut when the panicles are developed. For winter use they should be dried in the shade. They can then be arranged with everlasting flowers, or in any way desired. This grass is said to be sparingly found in Great Britain, and is supposed to be native there. It is a common species of *Briza*, but not so well-known as it deserves to be. The little sketch indicates its general appearance.



ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA.

THE five-leaved *Aralia*, *A. pentaphylla*, is a perfectly hardy shrub from Japan, which, when fully developed, attains the height of twenty feet. It is of dense, bushy habit, the branches being thickly set with very handsome digitate leaves, the spatulate leaflets being from an inch to two inches long, serrated along the margin, shining upon both sides, and very graceful and pleasing in outline. The leaves are borne upon a creased stem two inches in length, at the base of which usually appear two or three sharp spines an eighth of an inch or more in length. The foliage develops early in the spring, and is so dense that the sun-rays will not penetrate it, and the thorny character of the branches makes the shrub especially valuable as a nesting place for small song-birds, which can thus build where their larger enemies cannot reach them. The flowers appear in clusters almost with the development of the foliage, and are white, though inconspicuous. The plant is greatly admired when grown apart as a specimen, and soon attains considerable size, as it is of rapid growth. The little sketch fairly represents a plant growing on the editor's grounds.

It is my opinion, however, that the true value of this handsome shrub will not be known until it is used as a hedge plant. It thrives in almost any situation, starts readily without pampering, and if set a foot apart in two rows six inches apart it will quickly become impenetrable by stock, and by the skilful use of the pruning shears the foliage will soon appear as a wall of shining green, eliciting the enthusiastic admiration of all who see it. Not only is the growth and habit that which we desire in a hedge plant, but as yet it does not have an enemy. Every leaf remains in perfection throughout the season, just as it developed, and neither drouth nor wet weather affects the foliage, either to turn it yellow or brown. Its beauty is retained until the frosts of autumn warn us of the approach of the winter season. It is new and rare as yet, and its merits as a hedge plant are not recognized by many gardeners, but in a few years it will doubtless become popular.

Propagation is readily affected, either from cuttings of the half-ripened shoots, or from root cuttings taken early in spring. The plants are not inclined to spread, but if cut close to the ground several shoots will issue from the base, and ensure a dense growth. Its ease of propagation, ease of transplanting, and satisfactory growth recommend it to all as a grand acquisition to our hedge plants.





BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA—GOLDEN-FLOWERED.

A BEAUTIFUL and luxuriant vine for bedding in the greenhouse or conservatory, as well as for growing in large pots upon a trellis is *bignonia Tweediana*, a plant from Buenos Ayres, South America, which was awarded a First-class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. The flowers are bright yellow, three inches across, and have a tube of the same length, as shown in the engraving. Both foliage and flowers are freely produced when well grown, and a blooming plant is glorious. Fibrous loam, leaf soil and sand make a good compost. The plants should be rested by partially withholding water after the season's growth is completed, to promote the development of buds. This vine is hardy in the warmer parts of the United States, and can be grown out-doors. At the North it requires to be treated as a pot plant. It likes a warm, sunny exposure and should be sparingly watered during the resting period. It is readily grown from seeds, which may be purchased of many seedsmen at 5 cents per packet.



FLORAL POETRY.

THE RUINED HOME.

In a nook within the forest,
Where the whispering breezes play,
And the water-fall low murmur,
Sings its sweet song night and day,—
There, within a vine-clad arbor,
Where we thought no foe would roam,
Mate and I, in the early summer,
Built ourselves a cozy home.

Oh! those spring-time days were lovely,
And our hearts o'erflowed with joy,
For we saw no clouds approaching
That threatened to destroy.
We were busy, yet so happy,
That our work seemed more like play;
And the forest often echoed,
With my joyous roundelay.

Sometimes our voices mingled,
And we sang without a fear;
Soon three tiny birdlings listened,
To our songs so sweet and clear.
Oh, it was a constant pleasure,
Caring for those downy balls;
But I'll say it kept us busy,
Answering their hungry calls.

We both attended to their wants,
And watched with loving care;
In turn each acted as body guard,
When the other was'nt there.
One day, Mate called, as usual,
For me to guard the nest,
While she flew through the bushes,
For certain food in quest.

All at once I heard a foot-step,
And the sheltering leaves were stirred,
And I caught a glimpse of something,
That might frighten any bird.
I tilted my head and listened,
The steps were drawing near;
I sounded a note of warning,
For my absent mate to hear.

A flash, and all was over;
My warning came too late;
And I saw the life-blood flowing
From the breast of my wounded mate.
I was wild with grief and terror,
When I saw that she was dead;
And with scarcely a hope of escaping,
I spread my wings and fled.

But I watched the scene from a distance,
'Till I saw the coast was clear,
Then I hastened back to my lonely home,
And those helpless ones so dear;
They were unharmed, except by fright,
(I expected to find them dead.)
But oh, such a cry as they set up,
Clamoring to be fed.

But from grief, they too, soon perished,
Or perhaps 'twas a lack of care,
For although I tried to do my best,
Their mother wasn't there.
And thus it was, that four sweet lives,
With their home-joy was destroyed,
All through the thoughtlessness of those,
Whom we never had annoyed.

Oh! the cruelty of hunters,
Who, just in wanton play,
Or to show their skill as marksmen,
Take such precious lives away,
Little thinking, and less caring,
For the good that we may do,
Catching bugs and harmful insects,
That might prove their ruin, too.

Erie Co., Pa.

Ellen Kent.

FESTIVAL SONG.

Flowers, bright flowers, of blossoming June,
Gorgeous with beauty and rich with perfume;
Flowers whose tints speak of rainbow-hued skies!
Flowers whose mission of love never dies.
But touches the heart with a spirit divine,
Bringing this wealth to gladden our shrine.

Violets, Bluebells and Snowdrops so meek,
Sweet Johnny-jump-ups, that play hide and seek,
Pansies with colors an Empress might wear,
Roses and Lilies bewitchingly fair;
Tulip and Crocus, Daisy and Fern,
Bring forth your off'ring, no goddess will spurn.

Fair, dainty blossoms, how truly you prove
He who has formed you to teach us His love,
Brightening the field, and each wayside nook
Hiding in grasses by some laughing brook:
Deep in the grottoes where fairies might dwell,
Casting o'er Nature your sweet witching spell.

Flowers, fair flowers, we bid you come near!
No station so humble, but your tints may wear:
No nature so cold that you cannot warm,
No hearts formed to love, but yield to your charm.
Come in your beauty, and come in your power,
To add to the joy of this festival hour.

Rock Island Co., Ill. Abbie W. Gould.

ONE SUMMER MORNING.

How lovely that walk in your garden,
In the beautiful month of May,
When you led us down by the water,
Along by the flowery way.

I stood 'neath the waving Willow,
And heard the birds' merry trill,
Although it was but a fancy,
My heart and soul were a-thrill.

I seemed to inhale the fragrance
Of each opening bud and flower,
That with joy sprang to meet the sunlight
Of that beautiful morning hour.

Many times in day-dreams I wander
Along through those flowery ways,
And know it an earthly paradise,
In summer's bright sunny days.

M. J. Pease.

Hampden Co., Mass., June 5, 1907.

IT PAYS TO DO RIGHT.

When early in life you are trudging to school,
Intent on your task and the teacher's rule,
Don't turn from your path for pleasures in sight,
Remember, my child, it pays to do right.

If the goal you would reach, keep it ever in sight;
Never swerve to the left, keep on toward the right;
Though ills and misfortunes are following fast,
Keep forging ahead, and you'll get there at last.

Though you stumble and fall while climbing the hill,
You'll get to the top, if you climb with a will;
Though rugged the pathway, and feeble the light,
Remember the watchword "It pays to do right."

Washington Co., Vt. S. Minerva Boyce.

SUNSHINE.

We love to see the day when skies are clear,
And the sun smiling sweetly o'er the way,
And we like to see it when that atmosphere
Is pure and sweet to make a lovely day.

We love to see a face that's full of cheer,
Which sets our hearts rejoicing right away;
And such will make this life a lovely sphere,
When all the year is just as bright as May.

St. Louis. Albert E. Vassar

A HANDSOME CYCLAMEN.

IHAVE a Cyclamen that is larger than any I ever saw anywhere. A year ago I bought this plant. It was in a three-inch pot, having two flowers and three leaves when I got it.

It is pure white, and of the giant-flowering kind. I transplanted it into a five-pound lard pail filled with leaf-mound, and placed it on the shelf to rest. About August it started to grow. Thinking it was too early I tried to check it, but it seemed to have no effect on the plant. At Christmas it began to bloom. It had so many large leaves that I cut ten of them off. The largest was eight inches long and the same in width, while the smallest one was six inches each way. The reason why I cut off the leaves was because I thought they would take too much strength from the flowers, it having twenty-nine buds and flowers at that time.

The flowers measured two and one-half inches. It has eight flowers now, and has never been out of bloom since Christmas. All who see my flowers ask what kind of a flower it is. When I tell them they will hardly believe me. They say they have Cyclamen, but nothing compared to this one. I send a picture of it. It measured 22 inches without stretching the upper leaves, and 25 by straightening them.

I hope someone will let me know if it is a common thing for a Cyclamen to grow like that.

Hulda Klager.

Cowlitz Co., Wash., March 18, 1907.

Gloxinia.—My Gloxinia bulb that I wintered is perfectly wonderful, so many blossoms. There have been over a dozen blooms open, and many more in bud. I let it remain in a quart tin fruit can after it bloomed last year and died down. I kept it in my bay window on an upper shelf. In March I examined it and found it was beginning to form leaves. Then I gave it water sparingly and kept it out of the sun until it began to grow large leaves; four or five buds formed in April, and it has been blooming continually since. I give it plenty of water. It is very much admired. The color is dark red with a white Margin.

Mrs. O.H. Fevenbaugh

Steuben Co., N. Y., June 21, 1907.

Cyclamen.—A very desirable winter blooming bulb is the Cyclamen. It is easily raised from seeds, and one can secure a fine variety in that way. They blossom in fourteen months from seeds. I have two that I raised from seeds and one of them blossomed last winter. It bore five deep crimson blossoms, which were beautiful and fragrant.

Lillie Ripley

Erie Co., Pa., April 29, 1907.

THE PEACHBLOW HIBISCUS.

ELORISTS give magnificent descriptions of the Peachblow Hibiscus, and their praise is not any greater than it deserves, for it is simply magnificent. The word fits it well. Moreover, it stands a great deal of abuse. In caring for it don't be too liberal with kindness. I put mine, when very small, in a four-inch pot, and it did not bloom until the pot was entirely filled with rootlets. I

did not pinch out the top, so it ran up some two or three feet, and the buds formed right at the top of the plant. First it had one bloom, and it was so wondrously beautiful, and as I had been very negligent in caring for it, especially in the way of watering it, so I began giving it a drink oftener. But here I failed, I presume. I gave it too much, as the next buds fell off, also some of the leaves, and I was disgusted, so gave it a rest. After a little I again noticed buds forming, but I didn't give it any more drinks, only just as the soil looked actually dry. Even then I watered it sparingly, and was rewarded with four fine blooms, all opening about the same time. From that time my plant was a glorious sight, and never was without blooms for a whole year. I never had a plant that was such a continuous bloomer, or one that I miss so much from my collection. I lost mine during an illness, when it actually dried up, but even in its dry state it was crowned with its bunch of buds.

Mrs. Mabel Dresser.

Redwood Co., Minn., April 6, 1907.

Grafted Roses in Florida.—I plant stock cuttings of the Manetti Rose, which will all grow if the soil is kept wet. These I bud as soon as large enough, with buds of fine Roses, and much sooner than if grown from cuttings. I have a fine rose bush with native roots, which will stand the extremes of wet and drought, to which we are subject in this tropical climate. I have had much greater success with this plan, than trying to grow Northern Roses on their own roots.

Mrs. G. W. Avery.

Hillsboro Co., Fla., March 15, 1907.

Nephrolepis Piersonii Fern.

Surely this new Fern will supplant the old Sword, and also the Boston Fern. My plant was only a small specimen when I received it late in the spring of 1904. Today it is a beauty. Its broad, feathery fronds are almost perfect; each frond is sub-divided so that it looks like a green ostrich plume. It seems to say, "I am growing the best I know how, to show my gratitude to that old lady who takes such good care of me."

Ima.

Geauga Co., Ohio.





HARDY PERENNIALS

THE pleasure afforded by the sight of large beds of Campanulas and Digitalis in the Public Gardens of Boston has lately impressed me anew with the value of these old-fashioned and old-time favorites. Beautiful as they are in their present situation, one has a feeling of incongruity in beholding them in this public place, as if one should unexpectedly see his sweet and retiring old grandmother upon a woman's suffrage platform. We remember the Canterbury Bells and Foxgloves of the old gardens, and fancy they had a subtle charm lacking to these floral frequenters of public places. And yet, they are the same. And if we muse beside them for a little they will bring the dim old gardens fresh before us by some subtle sorcery of their own.

There by the long Lilac hedge stood the ranks of Day Lilies intermingled with Veronicas, which hold in their purple wands the magic which can even now admit us to "the land where it is always afternoon." Sweet Rocket and checkered Sweet Williams bloomed by the paths, and by the mossy wall the delicately tinted panicles of the tall Phloxes seemed to be a-tiptoe to nod at the cymes of Caraway on the other side, among the spicy Tansy and the Bouncing Bets, banished from the garden proper but crowding at the borders like retainers at the gate of some old feudal castle. The great crimson Poppies lit their cool fires in the dewy grass, and quite dwarfed the shy Ladies' Delights, and the Double Daisies growing modestly in the shadow of the Currant bushes by the grassy border. There were the sheets of Snow Pinks—how sweet! how lovely! and the Columbines, dear to childhood.

The Larkspur and the Snapdragons somehow got mixed up with the Arabian Nights in my childish fancy, and among the Hollyhocks so tall and stately in the sunny air high above my head, I constantly imagined figures moving stiffly about, like those so conventionally pictured upon tea-chests.

Oh, well! what garden memories are we furnishing for our little ones when their sun of life rides high, and the way grows dusty to their feet?

Alas for the little dwellers in the city, unless you can take them in summer to a child's fairy-land in some quaint old garden, and give them this same portion of a child's birth-right. If the country child misses any of these enchantments it must be due to deplorable negligence or indifference on the part of someone.

Let us not permit any evil genius, whether

he presents himself under the guise of a false thrift that despises the unmarketable, or of the indifference which sometimes settles like a blight in lonely houses. Let us not permit any of this evil brood to deprive our children of those dear and cheap delights which constitute so large a part of the rich memories of our own childhood. Mrs. W. A. Cutting.

South Boston, Mass., July 5, 1907.

Cyclanthera Explodens.—From a gourd seed I got a good deal of fun. First a deliciously green vine, very pretty, blooms small but pretty. Then odd-looking "Gourds" like crazy cucumbers, spiny like hedge-hogs. When they were ripe if I so much as touched one it exploded so violently that I could not see it, though I tried to catch some of them at it; one snapped round my finger and felt queer. I brought the uprooted vine indoors, and the seeds were snapped right across the room and had to be picked up from under chairs, and among sofa-pillows and so on.

Mrs. A. C. Hallet.

San Diego Co., Calif.

MEAT OR CEREALS

A Question of Interest to All Careful Persons.

Arguments on food are interesting. Many persons adopt a vegetarian diet on the ground that they do not like to feel that life has been taken to feed them, nor do they fancy the thought of eating dead meat.

On the other hand, too great consumption of partly cooked, starchy oats and wheat or white bread, pastry, etc., produces serious bowel troubles, because the bowel digestive organs, (where starch is digested), are overtaxed and the food ferments, producing gas, and microbes generate in decayed food, frequently bringing on peritonitis and appendicitis.

Starchy food is absolutely essential to the human body. Its best form is shown in the food "Grape-Nuts," where the starch is changed into a form of sugar during the process of its manufacture. In this way, the required food is presented to the system in a pre-digested form, and is immediately made into blood and tissue, without taxing the digestive organs.

A remarkable result in nourishment is obtained; the person using Grape-Nuts gains quickly in physical and mental strength. Why in mental? Because the food contains delicate particles of Phosphate of Potash obtained from the grains, and this unites with the albumen of all food and the combination is what nature uses to rebuild worn out cells in the brain. This is a scientific fact that can be easily proven by ten day's use of Grape-Nuts. "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

FLOWER NOTES.

MY DWARF NASTURTIUMS are doing well this season. They are very thrifty, and are coming into bloom.

The Sweet Peas, owing to the wet soil, were not put in in good shape, and not near early enough to get much good from them.

Sweet Williams are very nice. They have been in bloom longer this season than I ever knew them to be.

Geraniums are blooming nicely now, but should have been in full bloom a month ago. However, the fall will probably be late enough, so there will be lots of returns after all.

We had to fight for the Roses. There were all sorts and kinds of insects and worms on them. Some were destroyed with insect powder, some with strong soapsuds, some with tobacco dust, and some hand-picked.

We had bad weather for Cannas—too cold and dry. Cannas can hardly have too much water, but when it is cold and wet they will not start nicely. They are six weeks behind ones I have had.

Gladiolus and Dahlias are growing thriflily, and doubtless will be fine, as will the Chrysanthemums.

The Oleander is a pretty sight, quite a tree now. When it was about eighteen inches high I nipped the center. It branched and the next spring, early, these branches were cut back. Again the prongs branched. Usually three branches start where it is pinched, so in the course of three years one can have a four-foot tree with an immense head of blooming surface. It is hard to do, but if neglected the tree will become too large to manage. Almost any plant can be pinched, pruned and trimmed into any desirable shape, if taken in time.

The Achillea deserves a good word. It is perfectly hardy, always in bloom, from early until hard frosts, and of such a sure dazzling white. It is of a very spreading habit. Soon a plant will cover quite a space. Keep the blossoms picked as soon as fading begins, if continuous bloom is desired. This applies to all but Begonias, which drop off of themselves, as a rule.

Cut the stalks of Sweet William blooms off as low as can be without disturbing the buds of the plant. New blossoms will come this fall. Also, cut the Hollyhocks quite low. They will bloom again, almost as freely as in spring.

E. C.

Vermilion Co., Ind., July 2, 1907.

Sow Now.—It is time this month (August) to sow seeds of perennials, if the sowing has not already been done, but do not delay the work until Autumn if possible. If good growth is encouraged plants started from seeds now will be beautiful next summer, and prettier another summer. They are so little care that they are well termed "the poor man's flowers."

Emma C. C.

Vermilion Co., Ind.

Experience With Dahlia Seeds.

Part of the seeds were planted in a pot of finely sifted garden soil and sand then placed in a sunny window and covered with glass. It was kept merely damp, but not allowed to dry out. The glass was gradually removed as the little plants grew, and they are not slow, but very easy to start. They were removed to the garden in May, set in a bed of rich soil and kept well watered. But as we did not understand bringing them into early bloom until the Magazine for October arrived, we had more foliage and less flowers than we should have had. But such nice, large blooms, much larger than those in the neighboring garden raised from tubers. The favorite was light yellow, the petals tipped with red, and irregular blotches of white. They were very double and the largest Dahlia blooms I have ever seen. Another lovely one was a dark, rich, velvety red, quite double while the weather was warm, but after the nights turned cold was perfectly single.

Hall Co., Neb.

Mrs. O. R. P.

TAKE A RECORD

See How Many Friends Are Hurt by Coffee.

It would be just as reasonable for a temperance advocate to drink a little diluted whisky as to drink coffee, for one is as truly an intoxicant as the other, and persistence in the use of coffee brings on a variety of chronic diseases, notorious among which are dyspepsia, heart palpitation (ultimately heart failure), frequently constipation, kidney troubles, many cases of weak eyes and trembling condition of the nerves.

These are only a few of the great variety of diseases which come from an unbalanced nervous system, caused by the persistent daily use of the drug, caffeine, which is the active principle of coffee. Another bit of *prima facie* evidence about coffee is that the victims to the habit find great difficulty in giving it up.

They will solemnly pledge to themselves day after day that they will abandon the use of it when they know that it is shortening their days, but morning after morning they fail, until they grow to despise themselves for their lack of self control.

Any one interested in this subject would be greatly surprised to make a systematic inquiry among prominent brain workers. There are hundreds of thousands of our most prominent people who have abandoned coffee altogether and are using Postum Food Coffee in its place, and for the most excellent reasons in the world. Many of them testify that ill health, nervous prostration, and consequently inability to work, has in times past pushed them back and out of their proper standing in life, which they have been able to regain by the use of good health, strong nerves, and great vitality, since coffee has been thrown out and Postum put in its place. "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs., it has been called "a health classic," by some physicians.

CHILDRENS CORNER

Dear Mr. Park:—I am ten years old. My school is out. I love very much to read the letters in your paper. We live on a beautiful farm five miles from town, and have many birds around our home. I love to hear them sing, and to watch them fly and play about the trees. There is a big oak tree in the middle of our yard and a beautiful cedar and mulberry in the east corner. I have three brothers but no sisters. We have many flowers in our yard, and I love them dearly. My Poppies are in bloom; our Marechal Neil rose has a few buds on it. Your little Friend, Susie May Anderson, Anderson Co., S. C., June 5, 1907.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl ten years old. I go to school every day. I live in the country, and walk three miles to school. I have a little dog, his name is Nippies. We have little birds come to our back door every day, one is my pet. I have a little garden with flowers in it. I love flowers, so I have no favorites. Elnor Cange.

St Clair Co., Ills., June 15, 1907.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am ten years of age. I am very much interested in the Children's Corner, so I thought I would write a few lines. I have just one little sister; we both like flowers. Mamma has planted Zinnia, Poppies, Pansies, Heliotropes, and Aster. Mamma is going to send an order for flower-seeds. I go to school and am in the fifth grade, but school is out now.

Ruth McMann, Genesee Co., N.Y., June 14, 1907.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years old. I have a little cat named Spong, and he can play with me all the day long. I have a big dog too, his name is Bob and a little pet cat one year old, his name is Peter. I like to read the Children's Corner. I like flowers. I like Sweet Peas, Pansies, Dahlias, and Roses best. I have no sisters, and no brothers. Some years ago I went with my father and mother to England and Norway. We had such a fine trip. I hope we will cross the ocean again. Mathilda Sovig.

Bigstone Co., Minn., June 14, 1907.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Propagating.—Tuberous Begonias are mostly propagated from a good strain of seeds. They can, however, be propagated successfully from cuttings.

Seedling Geraniums.—These often make a thrifty growth of tops at the expense of blooming. By giving them a gravelly soil and a sunny situation in summer this fault will mostly disappear.

Narcissus Not Blooming.—Sometimes Paper White and other Narcissus fail to bloom. This is due, oft-times, to a disease or blight which affects the bulbs, though sometimes the treatment is at fault. The bulbs should be well rooted before they are brought to the light to bloom, and the plant room should be rather cool and the air moist. An attempt to force the plants in a hot, dry atmosphere is rarely successful. Good bulbs and proper treatment will insure success.

Hardy Tubers.—Tubers of French Ranunculus, Crown Anemone and Allium luteum are considered hardy, but if the conditions are not favorable they will not endure the winter even in the South. They are more or less affected by lack of drainage or too much moisture, as they are liable to rot. In gravelly soil well drained, they are generally hardy after they become established.

Easter Lily.—A subscriber complains of her lack of success with this Lily. It may be she tries to force it rapidly. It does not force well. Florists usually start it early, and succeed, but the amateur fails usually because the requirements are not known. It takes five months to develop it from a bulb to a blooming plant. Secure a large, healthy bulb this month, give it plenty of water and a cool, moist temperature. Set the bulb deep in the pot so the stem roots will develop; and bring to the light and warm atmosphere when started.

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Manufacturers of the Wing Piano for 33 Years
Founded 1868

SUCH EVIDENCE IS UNDENIABLE.

A COMPLETE PHYSICAL WRECK, CURED BY DR. THACHER'S MAGNETIC SHIELDS, AFTER SEVEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Dr. C. I. Thacher, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: In August, 1896, I was in Reading, Pa., with a refrigerator earload of fish. I took a severe cold from going in and out of the car during extreme hot weather. This cold settled in my back, and for seven long years I suffered with pain and untold agony in my back, so severe that I could hardly keep still day or night. I tried all kinds of medicine, was treated by the best physicians in Wilmington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, made several trips to Virginia, where I was treated by specialists in Norfolk and other places. None of them did me any good. They simply took my money. I suffered untold misery and grew worse all the time, until I became a physical wreck, thinking I would have to die. My hair fell out and I was totally bald on the top of my head. I was pale and thin, could not keep warm during moderate weather, and my feet would get cold in a room where the temperature was 70 degrees. I was so weak I could scarcely walk. I saw your advertisement in a magazine and wrote to you and purchased one of your magnetic belts, with a head cap and insoles. In one night the magnetic belt took all the pain out of my back, and I have never felt it since. Later I purchased a full set of shields, and they have made a new man of me. Have gained in weight, my hair has grown in, and I feel stronger than I have felt for twenty years, so I can work almost day and night without feeling tired. I have an appetite like I used to have when I was a boy. I believe that if I had not secured "our shields when I did" I would soon have gone to Jones' "locker." Very respectfully yours, C. M. Murden, Del.

C. I. Thacher, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

STOMACH TROUBLE.

March 6, 1906.

Dear Doctor Thacher: It is now eleven years since I first made my acquaintance with the Magnetic Shields. I was then a physical wreck from indigestion and piles, which made life a burden to my existence. I had suffered with a weak stomach from my boyhood, and in the army I contracted the piles and other complicated conditions which disabled me from active work. One day I called at a house and for the first time learned of the Magnetic Shields. The book "Plain Road to Health," had been sent to those people and I got it and read it. I recognized and felt the truth of your statements in that valuable work and concluded that I would send for a Belt and Leggings. I soon felt a new impetus of life and general improvement. My piles left me in three days, and I never had them since. I recovered my health perfectly, and am now in my sixtieth year and am as sound and active as I was at twenty. I wear the Shields every winter and I am always free from colds, grip, etc. I never have any "tired feeling" and "under the weather," as the majority of people tell about their feelings. I have no aches and pains, because the Magnetic vibration of the Shields has re-established perfect circulation of my blood to every fiber of my body; hence my perfect vigor of youth at the advanced age of sixty years. I desire to have this statement published that it may go out for the benefit of humanity. I shall gladly answer anyone wishing to know more of my case and the nature of this treatment. I am yours with love and gratitude, N. Aebischer, Wausau, Wis.

We have thousands of just such letters. They come unsolicited in every mail, every day in the year. People write to us from Maine to California, stating they have been cured of diseases that had been considered incurable.

Do not be discouraged. Do not give up hope—no matter if you have been told your trouble could not be cured.

Investigate our claim. It is a duty you owe yourself.

All we ask is for you to write us a full and complete description of your case and let us PROVE TO YOU THAT WE CAN

CURE YOU.

We will send you, free of charge, our new book "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH," by C. I. Thacher, M. D., containing most valuable information on this subject, and we will advise you what application of MAGNETISM will be required to cure your case. Write us fully to-day, and we will take the same careful pains to advise you as if you could call at the office and see us in person. Address

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO.

SUITE 171, 168 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH COME FROM GOOD CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

More People Die From a Poor Circulation Than From Any Other Cause.

MAGNETIC FORCE MAKES THE BLOOD CIRCULATE.

NATURE'S LAWS ARE EQUAL TO ALL THE NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF MEN,
UNDER ALL CONDITIONS, WHETHER SICK OR WELL.

Magnetism is the substance that furnishes the energy required by Nature to carry on the work of building up the system through the circulation.

We have discovered this law and have devised a method by which we can flood the whole, or any part of the body with a Magnetic vibration, changing the chemical quality of the blood, creating new life and activity at any point.

In our new book "A Plain Road to Health" we tell you how and why MAGNETISM acts to cure every known disease. In this book we show that MAGNETISM holds the key for the establishing of harmonious vibrations in the system.

We show that MAGNETISM is the only revitalizing agent known to science.

We want to give you all the information and knowledge on the subject that is within our power to give. We want everyone to be made well.

We have demonstrated that more than 75 per cent of all so-called incurable diseases can be cured with our Drawn MAGNETIC

It is no longer a question as to whether MAGNETISM will cure diseases or not; it is simply a question as to whether we are capable of concentrating MAGNETISM in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the case, as MAGNETISM will give results in proportion to the amount of power used.

We will cite you cases of Paralysis, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Consumption, Locomotor Ataxia, Insanity, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration, Tumor, Obesity, and a hundred-and-one other diseases that are called incurable.

We can show you the most incontestable proof that we have cured them. We have cured patients who have been given up to die, and these people are sound and well to-day.

We are thoroughly imbued with this spirit of healing the sick.

We want to cure every living person who is not well.

We can no more help telling you the truth and giving you the facts, than we could resist offering our hands to assist in destroying your

such evidence is indisputable.

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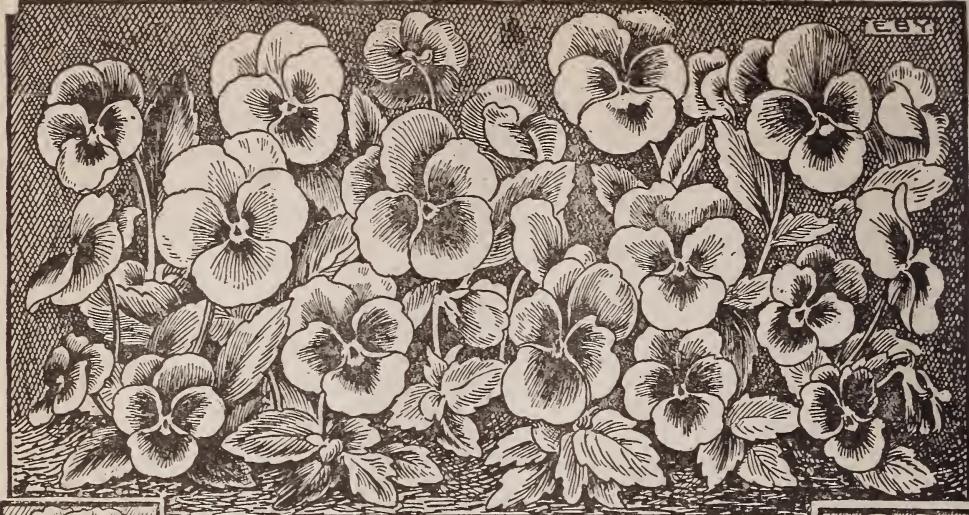
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SUITE 171, 168 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.



Pansy, Roemer's Giant Prize.

Complete Special Mixture, 4 pkts. 15 cts, 1 pkt. 5 cts.

The Pansy is the most popular of garden flowers, and justly deserves its popularity. No flower blooms earlier, or more freely and continuously, and none is more delicate in texture, rich and varied in color, or more pleasing and attractive. A bed of well-grown plants in bloom is gorgeous, and always enthusiastically admired. It rivals a Tulip bed in the spring, and blooms freely till July, then continuously, though less freely till winter. The strain I offer is unsurpassed, the plants being robust, the flowers of enormous size, and the colors of wonderful variety and beauty. I offer mixtures carefully prepared as described below:

The 10 pkts. (1 pkt. of each mixture) for only 25 cents.

White, embracing pure white with eye, white slightly shaded and tinted, white with spots, etc., 4 pkts. 15c, 1 pkt.

5

Red, embracing bright red, rosy red, rich scarlet, and red with tints, shadings, etc.

5

Blue, embracing dark blue, dark violet, rich purple, and blue margined, shaded and blotched

5

Black, embracing coal black, black blue, dark violet blue, jet black, purplish black

5

Yellow, embracing rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, yellow with spots, yellow shaded, 4 pkts. 15c 1 pkt.

5

Striped, embracing a great variety of colors, all distinctly striped, flaked and splashed

5

Blotched, embracing ground colors, with blotches and spots showing in peculiar and striking contrast; marvelous in size, form and odd markings.

5

Shaded, embracing all the leading colors margined, shaded and rayed in superb and charming contrast; many light and beautiful tints as well as rich shades

5

Azure, embracing lovely new shades of light blue, azure, ultramarine and lavender blue, strikingly marked and tinted

5

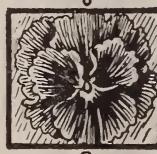
Mixed, embracing a variety of superb shades and markings not included in above offerings, as plain and fancy faces of orange, bronze, peacock, lilac, violet, etc.; rare varieties mixed.

5

1 Emperor Joseph, 2 Giant Striped, 3 Masterpiece, 4 Canary Bird, 5 Quadricolor, 6 Adonis, 7 Indigo King, 8 Snow Queen, 9 Hortensia Red, 10 President Carnot, 11 Golden Queen, 12 Quadricolor, 13 Psyche, 14 Mme Pernet, 15 Mourning Bride, 16 Royal Purple, 17 Lavender Blue, 18 Giant Yellow. Each of these fine named illustrated varieties, 5 cents per packet.

AS Order and sow the seeds this month. You will be delighted with the result. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.



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GARDEN CULTURE.

MISTLETOE GATHERING.

THE way of the Mistletoe-gatherer, like that of the transgressor, is hard. In several of the States from which it is shipped in large quantities the beautiful parasite grows most abundantly in the tops of tall and perversely branchless gum trees that quite inconveniently prefer to crowd themselves thickly in swampy places. Wild vines and catbriars festoon their naked trunks, and in their tops glimmer brilliant circles of Mistletoe's golden-green leaves and branches. Usually some dealer contracts with the white and colored urchins of the vicinity to gather the Mistletoe. Many of the trees have no branches for twenty or thirty feet, but the youngsters shin up them, bear-fashion, paying little heed to the patches of cutis and cuticle left by the way. A rope is usually



WHERE THE MISTLETOE GROWS.

coiled about their waists with which to lower the larger and finer clusters intact to the ground, where some confederate detaches them. These clusters are packed separately, each in a basket or box of its own, and shipped by express. The best ones bring very good prices. Sometimes in carefully lowering a great cluster an urchin will thoughtlessly trust his weight upon a decaying branch which snaps beneath him, and downwards, with crashing and splashing and great outcry, go boy and rope and cluster and all. Sometimes a small black piccaninny is thus hung dangling from a twist of intervening Catbriars, fifty or more feet in the air. Should an alligator suddenly appear in the midst of helpers below to demand his share of the spoils, the interest of the situation is greatly intensified.

Sprays which cannot be gathered in clusters are merely snapped from the branches and allowed to fall to the helpers below, who gather them to be crated, much as for Holly. This grade of Mistletoe, of course, sells for much less than the clustered.

Some of the finest Mistletoe seen in market of recent years comes from Oklahoma. Here it is gathered principally from Oaks, Poplars and Elms, without any of the accompanying frills of excitement and adventure experienced by the Carolina gatherers. The packers here are quite expert, and have not so many difficulties to contend with. The sections of wood on which fine clusters grow are sawed out with them upon it, and materially aid in packing, as they can be nailed to crossbars, and thus the leaves and berries are kept fresh until they reach the market. The high winds of December often detach the brittle branches of the Mistletoe from the tree-tops, and scatter them aboard. These the country children eagerly gather to sell in nearby cities and towns.

Our American Mistletoe, *Phoradendron flavescens*, has leaves of lighter, more yellowish green than the English, *Viscum album*, and smaller, more abundant pearl-like berries. To our Eastern cities it is shipped in quantity by fast steamers just before Christmas. It must be packed carefully to avoid injury by frost, to which it is very liable. Sometimes the sultry quarters on shipboard cause its leaves to blacken or drop.

The birds love Mistletoe berries better than those of Holly, and are the principal propagation of the pretty parasite. In sections from which it is shipped it is so plentiful that artificial propagation has not been necessary, but anyone who cares to try the experiment can inoculate a tree branch with the sprays by scarring it deeply and crushing some of the mucilaginous branches into the incision.

McDowell Co., N. C.

L. C.

Feverfew.—I wonder we do not more often see Feverfew in the gardens. It is one of the most satisfactory bedding, and bouquet plants that I know, as well as being one of the most easily raised. Mine were a sheet of bloom from July until October. Plants with us usually endure one winter in the open ground, but the second season of bloom exhausts them so much that they seldom live a second winter. To be sure not to lose the variety, we take slips in August, or September. They are sure to root, and during the winter set in the sun or strong light. In March every branch is made into a slip for bedding.

Whindham Co., Vt.

Mrs. White.

Primula Obconica.—*Primula Obconica* is one of the best house plants. It is a fine bloomer, and so easily raised from seeds. I raised over fifty plants last year. I planted in sifted soil in cigar boxes and kept damp.

Huntingdon Co., Pa.

E. Scott.

SHIRLEY POPPIES AS VASE FLOWERS.

VERY few persons are aware of the lasting beauty of Shirley Poppies when cut and placed in a vase for room or table decoration. No flower is brighter, none more graceful, and none more desirable for every-day use. A little bed of the plants, started from seeds either in fall or early spring, will supply enough for general use, and the more flowers you cut the more continuous will be the display. The range of colors is wide, embracing flesh, scarlet, rose, crimson and intermediate shades, as well as chaste and beautiful variegations. The flowers are produced on long stems, and are particularly graceful when placed in a neat vase.

It may not be generally known, however, that the best time for cutting is before the

FERN BALLS.

ERN BALLS are very pretty, and not much trouble. They come in different sizes. One twenty-four inches in circumference is a good size. They are made of the creeping stems of the Hare's foot Fern, wound tightly around a compact ball of moss, and kept in place by wrappings of twine at intervals. They are made in other forms, but the round ball is the simplest and prettiest.

Before immersing the ball in a pail or tub of water, punch holes in it, in several places, with a sharp stick. Let it soak several hours, drain off the superfluous water, and hang in a light sunny window. A daily spraying is absolutely necessary, and an occasional plunge bath also. Sometimes the fronds are a long time putting out, which is a trial to one's



A VASE OF SHIRLEY POPPIES.

buds expand. Go out to the garden bed in the evening, and note the big plump buds that are held erect upon the stems. These buds are ready to burst into bloom, and are the ones to cut. Take them with long stems, then place in water so deep that only the buds will remain above the surface. The next morning the flowers will appear, and will be more perfect than if they had developed in the garden, subject to sun and wind and bees, which spoil their freshness and shorten their period of beauty. They can then be arranged in vases, as shown in the sketch.

August is a good month in which to sow Poppy seeds. The little plants will then start before cold weather and, being hardy, will endure the winter and come on early the next season. *Centaurea Cyanus*, *Calliopsis*, and many such annuals may also be sown this month.

patience, but when the whole is a solid mass of fluffy green, one feels fully repaid for waiting. When the first one I had showed an inclination to turn yellow, I concluded it was dying for all time, and threw it away, but I have since learned that if it is buried in the ground or in a cold frame for several weeks, it will renew its youth, and put out as freshly as before. It must not be stored in a cellar, or any place where it will dry out utterly, or it will die beyond recall. J. T. Taylor.

Essex Co., N. Y., June 19, 1907.

Oxalis.—The Buttercup Oxalis should bloom shortly after the dry bulbs are purchased. They thrive in rich garden soil in a shady place. If somewhat gravelly soil is used the plants will grow more stocky and bloom more freely.

EXPERIENCE WITH BULBS.

LAST October nice borders were deeply dug in sandy soil, well fertilized with black earth and well rotted manure.

A large number of Narcissus, and Tulip bulbs were deeply planted. Besides these a dozen or so mixed Hyacinths with Tulips in the center were given a place in a small round bed on the lawn. A covering of newly fallen leaves, mostly Maple was given them, and later a little coarse manure was thrown on.

I was afterwards a little fearful of my success, as the leaves were fresh, and the covering put on so early, but if there was one that failed to put in an appearance this spring I do not know it. Paeonies, Lilies, Roses and Iris were given the same treatment. The Roses nearly all lived and are doing well, Hybrid Perpetuals and Climbers. The Paeonies have nearly all come up, also the Iris and part of the Lilies. Some of the Lilies, Madonna's, I think, got in too much of a hurry, and came from under the warm covering, with disastrous results.

The Japanese Iris were given a place in a box or frame under an eave spout, and have done nicely, notwithstanding the deluging they get. The Hyacinths were a mixed lot, but have been very beautiful, and with the Narcissus and Tulips have attracted much attention.

Don't fail to plant bulbs next fall, and give them an opportunity to show what they can do.

Zea Mays.

Kent Co., Mich., May 20, 1907.

Common Petunias.—I cannot say enough in praise of the dear old, much abused Petunia. I got a package of seeds last year and I do believe every seed made two stalks, for there are hundreds of them. I set them next to the path, and it wasn't long until we had to have more path, and no matter how much they were trampled or broken, it only made more, and they were a sight, every color imaginable, streaked, blotched and ruffled. Always loaded with flowers, hot and dry, or wet and cool, they were still blooming when snow came. I took up some and put in the cellar to keep till spring. One in my window was full of the large purple ruffled beauties. Let more try the common old Petunias. They never fail.

A Flower Lover.

Dickinson Co., Kans., April 4, 1907.

Rœmer's Pansies.—A few years ago I received, as a premium, several packages of Rœmer's Pansy seeds. They were sown in a shallow box early in April. When they showed two or three leaves, I transplanted them to a bed exposed to the morning sun, but shaded in the afternoon. They began blooming about the middle of June, and continued until heavy frosts in October, the blooms being of medium size, but of many bright, and varied hues. During the winter the bed had a light covering of leaves. The plants remain green all winter. Early in April, while the weather was yet cool, they began to bloom, and the bed was a thing of beauty, until hot weather. The blooms were the largest I ever saw not raised by a florist. Mrs. W. D. S.

Jefferson Co., Ky.

SUCCESS WITH PANSIES.

I PLANTED a packet of Butterfly Pansies in a box in February, one year. I filled the box with good earth and made it firm, then sifted my Pansy seeds with some fine ashes and sowed in rows, and sifted some fine sand over them. Water was then liberally applied, and the box set by the stove for three or four days to germinate, taking care not to let them become dry. This is easily done by stretching a wet flannel cloth over the box and keeping it wet. It was only five days when the first ones appeared. I removed to the sun, and in ten days I believe every seed was through the ground. I had no reason to say "poor seed." As soon as they showed the second leaf I replanted, which was easily done with a toothpick. How they grew! Some were getting buds when it got warm enough to put them out doors. Then I put them in a bed on the north side of the house, such beauties, every color imaginable. The large Butterfly Pansies were as large as a half dollar. They were the delight of our "wee tot" just large enough to toddle to them. We call her Little Pansy Flower! They are lovely flowers and easy to grow, with care. Mrs. B. L. F.

Dickinson Co., Kans.

Poppies.—My Poppies will soon be in bloom; every corner where I can tuck them in is full. They bloom as soon as the Tulips are gone, and are just as fine, and will be gone when the annuals will be ready to bloom, so I have always flowers till freezing weather kills my Chrysanthemums.

The Poppy is a good flower for the busy woman; it self-sows, and you have all the plants you want, and more. I have to pull up a great many, or they would leave no room for anything else. I got the seeds from a floral friend now gone to the eternal home; so they are doubly dear to me, and I want to keep them as long as I live.

Kate Umverferth.

Perry Co., Mo., May, 9, 1907.

Tagetes signata pumila.—Of all the Marigold family the Tagetes signata pumila is by far the most attractive, while it is of the easiest culture. It has beautiful fern-like foliage. A few weeks after planting it becomes covered with delicate star-like flowers, and blooms continually until killed by frost.

Flora M. Booth.

Washington Co., Pa., Oct. 16, 1904.

My Gladiolus - flowered Cannas.—I started the seeds early in the house, and set them out in June. They blossomed just as early as those which came from bulbs. Such a beautiful blossom! My favorite was a pale yellow with bright red spots. The blossoms were much larger than any Gladiolus ever favored me with.

Mrs. H. V. E.

St. Joseph Co., Mich.



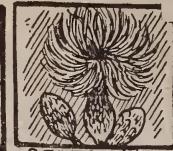
AGLLEGIA



AUBRIETIA



CAMPANULA



CENTAUREA



ANEMONE JAPONICA



ARABIS ALPINA



THE CHOICEST HARDY PERENNIALS.

Sow these seeds during July and August for next season's display. I will mail free a fine Baby Rambler and three other Choice Roses to anyone ordering \$1.00's worth of seeds this month. See your friends and make up a big order.

SEEDS TO SOW THIS MONTH.

<i>Achillea</i> Ptarmica, hardy perennial, white, mixed, flowers fine. Each	5
<i>Aconitum</i> , Monk's Hood, mixed.	5
<i>Adenophora</i> (Bellflower), Potannini, new, handsome, blue.	5
<i>Adonis Cirrhosa</i> , an elegant biennial climber; for shade.	5
<i>Adonis Vernalis</i> , rich yellow flowers, hardy and fine.	5
<i>Ethionema</i> grandiflora, the Lebanon Candytuft.	5
<i>Agrostemma</i> coronaria, fine pink flowers in June. <i>Ajuga</i> metalica, <i>Alyssum Saxatile</i> , gold dust, a fine golden flowered perennial.	5
<i>Antirrhinum</i> , (Snapdragon), new semi-dwarf, large-flowered, fragrant varieties; fine for garden or house; many colors; special mix't.	5
<i>Aquilegia</i> , large-flowered, beautiful hardy perennials; finest mixed.	5
<i>Arabis alpina</i> , lovely white, early spring flower, hardy perennial.	5
<i>Anchusa</i> azurea, splendid blue flowers in clusters.	5
<i>Anemone</i> Japonica, an elegant free-blooming perennial.	5
<i>Aster</i> , Large-flowered Perennial, Michaelmas Daisies, mixed.	5
<i>Aubrieta</i> , beautiful spring-blooming Rock Cress, mixed colors.	5
<i>Bellis</i> , Giant Double Daisy, charming hardy edging; finest mixed.	5
<i>Campanula</i> , Bellflowers, splendid perennials, mixed.	5
<i>Canterbury Bell</i> , (Campanula Medium) a grand biennial; large showy flowers, blue, white, rose, striped, mixed.	5
<i>Carnations</i> , Hybrid early-flowering, very large, double, fragrant mixed ears of all shades from white to dark crimson, hardy, mixed.	5
<i>Ceratium</i> grandiflora, silvery foliage, bears masses of white flowers.	5
<i>Chelone</i> barbata, rich scarlet flowers in clusters; everblooming.	5
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> , Veitch's fall-blooming, mixed, 5. <i>Centaurea</i> mxd.	5
<i>Coreopsis</i> Eldorado, superb rich golden flowers, everblooming.	5
<i>Crucianella</i> , stylosa, a fine creeping perennial, always in bloom.	5
<i>Delphinium</i> , Perennial Larkspur, finest of hardy perennials, mixed	5
<i>Dianthus</i> atroococcineus, a splendid rich green border plant.	5
<i>Digitalis</i> , Foxglove, elegant spikes of drooping bells, mixed colors.	5
<i>Gaillardia</i> grandiflora, new compact, a superb summer bedding hardy perennial; flowers showy, continuously produced all season; mixed.	5
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> , white bloom for garnishing bouquets.	5
<i>Hollyhocks</i> , double, finest special mixture of all shades.	5
<i>Honesty</i> , Lunari biennis, silver-leaf fine.	5
<i>Ipomopsis</i> , standing cypress, mixed.	5
<i>Leucanthemum</i> Triumph, the elegant, robust, large-flowered hardy perennial Daisy; two feet high; immense white flowers.	5
<i>Linum Perenne</i> , graceful and beautiful everblooming, mixed.	5
<i>Lychis</i> , Large-flowered Hybrids, mixed.	5
<i>Myosotis</i> , Forget-me-not, special mixture of new, large-flowered, early varieties, all colors. A dainty, popular little flower.	5
<i>Pansy</i> , Superb Large-flowered, complete mixture of all colors;	5
<i>Peas</i> , Hardy Perennial, everblooming, showy, hardy plants; mixed.	5
<i>Pentstemon</i> choice perennial sorts, mixed.	5
<i>Phlox</i> , Hardy Perennial, mixed (seeds start slowly).	5
<i>Polemonium</i> , Jacob's Ladder, showy, mostly blue flowers; hardy perennials of much beauty massed in the garden. Mixed.	5
<i>Pinks</i> , <i>Carnations</i> and <i>Picotees</i> , hardy, double, fragrant, mixed.	5
<i>Pinks</i> , Park's Everblooming, finest mixed.	5
<i>Platycodon</i> , superb hardy perennial allied to Bellflower; mixed colors.	5
<i>Poppy</i> , Perennial Hybrids, hardy; flowers large, in various shades, mxd.	5
<i>Primula</i> , Hardy Perennial, early-flowering, beautiful mixed colors.	5
<i>Pyrethrum</i> , Perennial Cosmos, beautiful in both foliage and flower.	5
<i>Rocket</i> , sweet, Phlox-like hardy, fragrant perennials, mixed.	5
<i>Romneya</i> Coulteri, Tree Poppy; giant white flowers, shrubby plant.	5
<i>Salvia Pratensis</i> , the beautiful perennial <i>Salvia</i> ; flowers rich blue, showy, on long spikes; a long and free-bloomer.	5
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i> , creeping plant of great beauty; makes a carpet of rich pink flowers.	5
<i>Silene</i> Orientalis, a grand, showy biennial; masses of pink bloom.	5
<i>Sweet William</i> , Giant sorts, finest mixture.	5
<i>Tunica Saxifraga</i> , a lovely, hardy edging, rich green foliage.	5
<i>Verbascum</i> Olympicum, Oriental Mullein; stately, showy biennial.	5
<i>Veronica</i> spicata, rich blue spikes of bloom; fine.	5
<i>Viola odorata</i> , finest named sorts in mixture; seeds start tardily.	5
<i>Viola</i> , Tufted Pansy, finest mixture of colors from white to deep purple; many variegated; first-class for beds, hardy, scented; mixed.	5
<i>Wallflower</i> , Non Plus Ultra, double, most beautiful of all; mixed.	5

Address GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have just had a curious experience with a bird, a "French Mocker", which I think you will relish, as you, like myself, love birds.

I was in my garden at work, and had broken the tops of *Impatiens Sultani* for rooting. Under the big *Philadelphus* were various-sized pots and cans, and I strolled thither. I stood in the path looking them over to select one, when I felt a smart slap on my shoulder. Turning quickly I was amazed to find nothing to cause it. As I stood puzzling over the incident, and considering if I possibly could have been mistaken, I felt another slap, and again wheeling saw no one. It seemed positively uncanny. I like to account for happenings, and I turned over in my mind various solutions, but there was no breeze and no bough over me as I stood. Finally I stepped under the bush, knelt to choose a can, and proceeded to arrange my cuttings. There came a thrust on my head this time—or, perhaps I should say, on my sunbonnet. I saw him now—a beauty! pale brown with lovely markings. He stood in the path, with a worm in his mouth, evidently waiting for me to go, and showing no intention of going to his nest on some dead stubs low down in the very heart of the bush. When trimming the bush a few weeks ago the mother bird whirred past me, and I peered down and saw the nest with five beautiful large eggs in it. Were they hatched? Or was this the male bird feeding the mother? I just wished a glimpse to find out. Perhaps he read the intention of the stupid creature who would not take his urgent hints to clear out, for a vicious dig came again, and if my head had not been protected it would have hurt. I seized can, cuttings and trowel and fled in a very real terror. Birds, when molested usually accept the situation, but he didn't mean to. Lydia W. Baldwin.

Kent Co., Del., June 10, 1907.

Cyclamen and Begonias.—Mr. Park:—I have been raising Cyclamen from seeds for six or seven years, and have had plants with as many as 70 beautiful blooms at one time. I have one now on the table bearing 40 exquisite large white blooms. What company these flowers are! especially in the long winter evenings, when the storms are raging outside. It seems as if they were almost human, and I feel that way toward them. I wonder that so few people raise Cyclamen. They certainly will repay for all the little trouble expended on them. Of Tuberous Begonias I have had as many as 60 in a bed of the most gorgeous flowers that could be imagined, all colors ranging from the pure white and delicate pink and yellow with most vivid scarlet. Quite a few of my flowers measured six inches across, so you can judge for yourself what wonderful beauties they were. I can't begin to describe the delight these lovely flowers have given me, and a great many others who saw them. And mind you, I have only a little bit of a yard to grow my flowers in, and as I told you before I took seven firsts out of eight at the Exhibition held here.

Mrs. J. R. Pringle.

Picton, N. S., April 15, 1907.

Big Asparagus.—Mr. Park:—My Asparagus plumosus is over eight feet high, and would go higher if the ceiling would permit. I bought it of you two years ago last November or December.

E. A. Scott.

Whitman Co., Wash., March 2, 1907.

QUESTIONS.

Little gem Calla.—How shall I treat Little Gem Calla to have it bloom. Mine is over a year old, and has not bloomed.—Mrs. M. J. W., Ohio.

Death of an Aged Patron.—Mrs. Mary R. Hall, Lower Cabot, Vt., passed away June 14, 1907. She was 73 years old, a loving, tender, Christian mother. She was an ardent admirer of flowers and birds, and appreciated the Editor's Letters to Children and his articles in favor of birds. Two daughters mourn her loss.

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BRIEF ANSWERS.

Re-setting Narcissus.—Narcissus bulbs become too deeply imbedded and too crowded to bloom well when they remain undisturbed for several years. They should be lifted and re-set every third or fourth year, the bulbs being separated, graded and placed three inches apart and three inches deep.

Pea-nuts.—To grow these you must have loose, sandy soil and a sunny situation. The plants are pretty and curious. As soon as they are through blooming the little pods push under the soil to develop and ripen. They cannot be grown in hard soil.

Seedling Abutilons.—Abutilons are easily grown from seeds, and the plants are more robust than those grown from cuttings. They bloom in from five to nine months after the seeds are sown.

Acalypha Sanderi.—This plant bears its flowers in long, fluffy "tails," which appear of a rich rosy-carmine color. It is as easily grown as a Geranium, and is rarely out of bloom. Do not let it become pot-bound. It will repay liberal pot-room and good culture.

Rose Buds Blasting.—Some kinds of Roses form buds just ready to open, when they turn black and drop off. The old Blush Rose is one of these. The Bride and some others also show this failing under certain conditions. If sickly branches and surplus buds are promptly removed and the plants mulched early in the season the loss by blasting may be partially avoided. It is better, however, to discard such kinds as show a tendency to blast, and replace them with Roses that are reliable.

Clematis Henryi.—This is a hybrid Clematis of the Jackmanii type, and requires similar treatment. Give it a rather sunny, open situation, and stir the ground occasionally during the early part of the season, while the growth is active.

Wanted:—First year's number, of *Mayflower* and *Success with Flowers*. Those who can spare such please write to Jennie Spencer, Salem, Ill.

PICK THEM OUT!

100 Plants \$3.50; 25 Plants \$1.00; 12 Plants 50 Cts.; 5 Plants 25 Cts.; 1 Plant 10 Cts.

These plants are all strong, well-rooted, and in fine condition. I label and pack carefully, mail in good boxes, and insure their safe arrival. Many of them could not be obtained elsewhere for three times the price I ask. Pick out what you want and order today. Tell your friends.

TEN PREMIUM PLANTS FREE.---

For a club-order of 20 plants selected from the following list at 5 cents each (\$1.00), I will mail to the agent Ten Choice Plants, really worth \$1.00, as follows: American Wonder Lemon, Bougainvillea, Starry Primrose, Hardy Primrose, Hoya Carnosa, Aralia Moseræ, Princess Etive Coleus, Dolichos lignosus, Polygonum multiflorum, and Seven Sisters Climbing Rose. See description of these plants on first title page of this Magazine. Now is the time to get plants to have them in good shape for winter-blooming, or to get them established in the open ground to endure the winter. Kindly see your neighbors at once and forward the order without delay. I guarantee satisfaction.

Abelia rupestris, hardy
Abutilon in variety
Acacia lophantha
Dealbata
Julibrissin



Acalypha Macafæana
Tricolor
Sanderi
Achania Malvaviscus

NOTE.—This is the upright Scarlet Fuchsia; it is beautiful and everblooming

Achillea Pearl
Pternica
Millifolium

Achyranthus, Carmine

Emersoni

NOTE.—The new Carmine *Achyranthus* has gorgeous foliage, is easily grown and is an elegant window plant.

Acorus, Calamus

Adenophora Polymorpha

Agapanthus Umb. *Alba*

Umbellata, Blue

Agathia coelestis

Akebia quinata, hardy vine

Aloe

Albizia Julibrissin



Amomum Cardamomum

Alternanthera, red, yellow
Brilliantissima
Paronychoides major
Alonsoa linifolia
Aloysia (Lemon Verbena)
Althea in variety
Alyssum, Double White
Ampelopsis quinquefolia
Veitchi

NOTE.—*Ampelopsis* Veitchi is the Boston Ivy, rich green in summer and scarlet in autumn. It covers a wall charmingly.

Anemone coronaria
Japonica alba
Whirlwind
Queen Charlotte

NOTE.—The last three are Japanese Anemones, prized for late blooming out-doors. They are rivals of the Chrysanthemum.



Antigonon leptopus.
Anthemis Chamomile

NOTE.—This is the popular old-fashioned herb valued as a medicine.

Anthericum Liliastrum

Apios Tuberosa

NOTE.—A pretty vine known as American Wistaria; flower pea-like, chocolate, in clusters.

Aquilegia canadensis, red

Chrysanth, yellow

Durand, striped

Ecballata

Blue

NOTE.—Aquilegias are among the most beautiful and tenacious of hardy perennials. I offer fine plants of the choicest sorts, and you will never regret adding a few to your garden collection. I freely recommend them.

Arabis Alpina

Aralia Pentaphylla

Racemosa, Spikenard

Sieboldi

Arisaema triphylla

Arum hastata

Arum cornutum
Asparagus Deflexus
Comoriensis
Plumosus nanus
A. Decumbens, a lovely
Asparagus for baskets,
and charming when cut
for designs.



Asparagus Sprengeri
Asclepias, incarnata
Curassavica crimson
Tuberosa
Aubrieta

Baccharis halimifolia
Begonia, Giant Tuberous
Double or Single, to color:

White

Scarlet

Crimson

Yellow

Pink

Orange

Rose

Bertha Chateroche

Feasti

Evansiana, hardy

Erfordia

Purity

Hybrida multiflora

Marguerita

Alba perfecta grandiflora

Sandersonii

McBethii

Alba picta

Rex in variety

Weltoniensis Cut Leaf

Foliosa

Fuchsoides

Dewdrop

Argentea Guttata

M. d' Lessup

Diadema



Begonia Speculata

Berberis Jamesoni
Vulgaris purpurea

Thunbergii

NOTE.—*Berberis Thunbergii* is a dense, graceful, hardy shrub, bearing wreaths of lovely foliage and small flowers in spring, and in winter masses of scarlet berries. It forms a lovely low hedge, and is beautiful in groups. It is an elegant nesting place for small birds, as cats and larger birds cannot penetrate the branches.



Boston Smilax

NOTE.—*Boston Smilax* has elegant sprays of foli-

age and scented flowers. It is beautiful for a pot trellis, and the sprays of foliage are fine for decoration or personal adornment.

Bergamot, Scarlet

NOTE.—Bergamot is hardy, and becomes a glorious clump of scarlet bloom; its fragrance is delightful; three feet high.

Bignonia radicans

Velutina

Tweediana

NOTE.—Bignonia Tweediana is the beautiful, large yellow-flowered vine so much admired as a porch vine in the South. It can be grown with protection or as a pot plant North.

Bloodroot

Budleya variabilis, shrub



Bryophyllum calycinum
Cactus, Queen of Night

Cereus triangularis

Opuntia variegata

Epiphyllum truncatum

Echinocactus

Callicarpa purpurea

Calla, spotted leaf

Hastata

Campylobotrys regia

Canna, named sorts

Catalpa Kämpferi

NOTE.—Catalpa Kämpferi is a beautiful hardy tree of quick growth; flowers in panicles in summer. In winter it is a mass of long, hanging seed-pods, odd and showy. A fine shade tree. I offer small plants.



Carnation, Malmaison mixed

French Chabaud

Margaret mixed

Margaret white

Margaret Rose

Margaret Red

Margaret yellow

Florists sorts

Winter-blooming mixed

NOTE.—I can supply nice plants of Carnations for winter blooming. Get and pot in August or September, not later, and keep the shoots cut till the plants are tuft-like, and you wish the flowers. They bloom well in winter.

Carex Japonica variegata
Campanula Medium
Calycanthema blue
Turbinata white
Turbinata blue
Pyramidalis white
Pyramidalis blue
Fragilis

NOTE.—I ask special attention to the above Campanulas; they are fine plants, of easy culture, and showy in garden or pots. Centaurea candidissima

Montana

Cestrum laurifolium

Poeticus

Chainy Berry, red-seed vine

Chrysanthemum, best sorts

White, yellow, rose, red



Cineraria hybrida grand
Polyantha Stellata
Maritima Diamond.

NOTE.—I offer fine, well-grown plants of the beautiful Large-flowered and Star-flowered Cineraria hybrida. You will be pleased with them. They have been re-potted and are strong and thrifty. 50 cents per dozen or 25 for \$1.00. If desired I will send by express with soil on, purchaser paying express-age. Get the plants early to grow good plants.

Cissus heterophylla

NOTE.—Cissus heterophylla is a hardy Grape-like vine with pretty variegated foliage. It appears well on a low trellis.

Cotoneaster angustifolia

NOTE.—This is the New Chinese Berry-bearing tree recently introduced by Vilmosins of Paris. It bears in great abundance cherry-shaped golden fruit, which remains on till mid-winter. It is said to be hardy, and a grand lawn tree. It deserves a trial.

Commelynne celestis.

Coral Plant

Crape Myrtle, crimson

Pink

Cryptomeria Japonica

Crassula cordata

Spatulata



Cicuta maculata

NOTE.—This is a lovely hardy edging for a peren-

nial bed or border. It also makes a beautiful foliage mound when planted alone. It will grow in either sun or shade, and in either dry or wet soil.

Cytisus Laburnum
Coccoloba platyclada



Coleus, Emerald

Rob Roy

Ruby

Mottled Beauty

Golden Bedder

Firebrand

Vershoeffii

NOTE.—The New Coleus are grand window plants, each leaf as bright as a flower. Avoid sudden changes of temperature. Cuphea platycentra.

Tricolor



Cyclamen, James Frize

Emperor William

White, red eye

Rose

Crimson

Butterfly

Mont Blanc

Atro Rubrum

Universum

NOTE.—My Cyclamen were started from seeds early last winter, and should bloom in eight months. They are in pots, well rooted, and will grow freely after transplanting. Pot them in three-inch or four-inch pots, using light, rich soil with good drainage.



Cyperus alternifolius

NOTE.—Cyperus Alternifolius is a semi-aquatic plant sometimes called Water Plant and Umbrella Plant. Water while growing, and shift into a larger pot as needed, and you will have an elegant specimen.

Cypripedium acaule

Daisy, Double, delicata

Snowball, white

Longfellow, red

NOTE.—Double Daisies bloom almost continuously

and are lovely pot and edging plants.

Daisy, Marguerite

Queen Alexandra

Etoile de Or.

Daisy Shasta, Alaska

California

NOTE.—California and Alaska are new improved Shasta Daisies of huge size. They are showy and beautiful hardy perennials, deserving of general cultivation.

Dielytra spectabilis

NOTE.—This is a splendid hardy plant, as hardy as a dock, and of supernal beauty. No hardy collection should be without it.



Digitalis, Foxglove

Deutzia gracilis

Orenata fl. pl.

Fride of Rochester

Desmodium penduliflorum

Dracæna indivisa

Sanderi

Epimedium grand. alba

Niveum

NOTE.—These are hardy plants bearing clusters of rather pretty flowers on tall stems.

Eranthemum Pulchellum

NOTE.—E. pulchellum is a fine blue, easily grown, and a sure winter-bloomer.

Eriobotry Japonica

Euphorbia splendens

Eucalyptus Gunnii

Citriodora

Globosa

Eucomis punctata

NOTE.—Eucomis punctata throws up a thick spike a foot long, bearing fragrant, yellowish bloom. It belongs to the Lily family, and, like the Crown Imperial, the spike is surrounded by a dense tuft of green leaves or bracts. Plant out in summer; keep in the cellar over winter.

Eupatorium riparium

Riparium variegatum

Exochorda grandiflora

Farfugium grande



Funkia undulata variegata

Ovata

Subcordata grandiflora

NOTE.—*Funkia undulata variegata* is a grand foliage edging, the leaves being distinctly and elegantly striped white and green. In summer tall stems push up, bearing lovely violet bells. *Funkia subcordata* is the well-known White Day Lily, which bears elegant foliage and lovely, white, fragrant flowers throughout the summer.

Ferns, Tender, Tarrytown
Piersoni
Scotti
Compacta
Pteris tremula
Adiantoides
Argyrea
Cretica alba lineata
Wimsetti
Hardy in variety
Ferraria, yellow, red and white, named
Ficus repens
Forsythia viridissima.
Suspensa
Fuchsia, single:
Bland's New Striped
Chas. Blanc
Trailing Queen
Silver King
Double: Rozains Patrie
Gloire des Marches
Mrs. E. G. Hill
White Phenomenal
Purple Phenomenal



Gaillardia grandiflora
Gentiana Andrewsii, blue
Geranium, scented leaved:
Balm
Nutmeg
Oak Leaf
Rose-scented
Shrubland Pet
Geranium maculatum
Geranium Fancy-leaved:
Saleroi
Distinction



Geranium, Zonale double:
S. A. Nutt
Jean Vaud
Bruanti
Sanguineum
Marchmont
Centauræ
Miss F. Perkins
Mrs. Clugston
La Croix
Mme. Canovas
Geranium, Zonale single:
Choice Zonale
Dr. Denny
Geranium, Ivy-leaved
Goodyera pubescens
Genista Canariensis
Andreae
Gloxinia, blue
Red
Spotted



Gloxinia, White
Gloxinia, Royal Purple
Royal Scarlet

NOTE.—My *Gloxinias* are fine, well started bulbs that will soon come into bloom.



Grevillea robusta
Guava, fine fruit for pots.
Hubrothamnus elegans



Heliotrope, White
Violet
Dark Blue



Hemerocallis flava
Dumortieri
Fulva
Middendorfiana
Thunbergii
Hepatica triloba
Heptocentron album
Hibiscus Sinensis
Magnifica
Carminatus
Gen. de Courtizis
Peach blow
Cooperii tricolor
Crimson Eye, white
Pink.
Other choice sorts



Honeysuckle, Hall's Ever-blooming

NOTE.—The Gold-veined Honeysuckle is one of the most showy of hardy trellis vines. The whole vine appears as a glowing mass of gold when given a sunny position.

Horse Chestnut red

Hydrangea, Otaksa

Hortensia

Paniculata grandiflora

NOTE.—*H. paniculata* is a lovely hardy fall-blooming sort; bears huge white panicles that turn bronze-red late in autumn.

Hypericum Moserianum



Impatiens Sultana scarlet
Purple

NOTE.—These are ever-blooming plants unsurpassed for either pots in winter or beds in summer. All are of easy culture.

Inula, Elecampane



Iris Florentina, white
Blue
Purple

NOTE.—*Iris Florentina* is an early-blooming sort growing a foot high, and bearing large white and blue flowers. The white is especially fine for a grave, as it is beautiful, hardy and tenacious.



Iris Germanica, blue
Yellow
Pink

Mme. Cherau, variegated
Bright yellow

NOTE.—*Iris Germanica*, blue, is a splendid sort, blooming after the Florentine varieties are gone. It blooms very freely, and makes a grand clump.

Iris, *Kaempferi* Mont Blanc
Kermesina
Gloire de Rotterdam



Ivy English, green
English variegated

Abbotsford
Kenilworth
Irish or parlor

NOTE.—The Irish or Parlor Ivy grows freely in dense shade, and will festoon a room or wall where the direct sunshine is unknown. It grows freely out-doors as well as in the house, and deserves more attention. In late autumn the plants mostly bloom freely, the flowers appearing in clusters; very pretty.

Jasmine, Grand Duke
Jasminum gracillimum

Justicia sanguinea
Carnea
Velutina

Jerusalem Cherry.
Grandiflora
Nudiflora
Revolutum

Kalmia (Laurel)
Kerria Japonica fl. pl.

NOTE.—This is the Corchorus Rose, a fine hardy shrub blooming freely in spring and fall.

Kudzu Vine



Lantana, White
Yellow Queen
Leo Dex, red
Lilac, common
Lily of the Valley

Linum Perenne, blue
Lopelia rosea

NOTE.—This is a sure-blooming window plant for winter. Train it upon a pot trellis, or grow in a hanging basket. It is sometimes called Spider Plant, because of its rosy, spider-like flowers.

Lavender, fragrant herb
Leucanthemum, Triumph
Lobelia penrhosiensis
Ligustrum Ibotum

NOTE.—This is the new, graceful Privet, preferred by many persons to California Privet for hedges. It is perfectly hardy.

Lophospermum Scandens

NOTE.—This is a splendid vine allied to Maurandya. It is fine for a trellis or wall, the foliage being graceful and pretty, and adorned by clusters of lovely bell-shaped purple flowers. It is of easy culture, and suitable for outdoor or in-door use.

ysimachia, Moneywort



Lobelia, Bernard's Blue

White

Mackaya Bella

Madeira vine

Malva Moschata, white

Rose

NOTE.—The Musk Malva has elegant foliage, and bears showy and beautiful flower clusters. It is of easy culture and nearly always in bloom.

Manettia bicolor

Melianthus Major

Mexican Primrose

Mesembryanthemum Acinaciforme

Grandiflorum

Mimulus Moschatus

Monarda scarlet

NOTE.—This is an elegant hardy, deliciously scented perennial; flowers showy, scarlet, in fine heads.

Myosotis in variety



Nasturtium, double yellow

Double scarlet

Nepeta, Catnip

Nicotiana Sylvestris, Affinis

Old Man, sweet shrub

Oleander

Ophiopogon variegated

Orange, Otaheite (Dwarf)

Oxalis, Buttercup

Rosea rose

Bowii

Oenothera Frazerii

Paeonies in variety

Tenuifolium.

Pansy, all colors

Parsley, Beauty of Parterre

Palm, Date

Pritchardia filamentosa

Phoenix canariensis.



Petunia, double pink

White

Variegated

Pea, Perennial rose

Red

Pea, Perennial, scarlet

Pink

NOTE.—The Perennial Pea is not prized as it should be. In a moderately rich soil and sunny position it is wealth of bloom the entire summer and autumn, especially if seed formation is prevented. When planted in a circle and trained over some brush in the centre it makes a glorious mound of bloom, becoming more beautiful as the plants attain size and age.

Pecan Nut Tree

Peperomia maculata

Phalaris, ribbon grass



Phlox, Perennial, Iris

Phlox Jean de Arc

Boule de Feu

Boule de Nieve

Maculata

Photinia Villosa

Phrynum variegatum

Physalis Franchetii

NOTE.—P. Franchetii is the Japanese Lantern Plant. The branches of big "lanterns", vermillion in color, are handsome in summer and fine for winter decoration when cut and dried. The plants are hardy, and will remain in the garden for years.



Pomegranate, Jas. Vick

Poppy, Perennial



Primula Chinese sorts

Floribunda

Veris Duplex

Verticillata

Acaulis

NOTE.—The Duplex Primula or Cowslip is a hardy spring flower of great beauty. It deserves a place in every garden as an edging. P. Floribunda is the Buttercup Primrose, so much prized for winter-blooming. P. Verticillata and Acaulis are fine, hardy sorts.

Rhynchospermum Jas-

minoides

Pinks in variety

Platycodon blue

White

Polygonum multiflorum

Polygonatum (Solomon's seal)

Podophyllum peltatum

Pilea Muscosa

Privet, California

Amoor River

Prunella vulgaris

Pride of India

NOTE.—Pride of India is a southern tree with elegant clusters of bloom. Splendid as a shade tree.

Philadelphus Mock Orange

Ranunculus acris, fl. pl.

Rhodochiton volubile

Rhus Cotinus

Rose Wichuriana

Roses in variety

Kaisserin Augusta Vict'a.

Crimson Rambler

Madam Plantier

Mary Washington White

Red

Prairie Queen



ender Cotton so highly prized as a strong-growing silvery plant for large rock-work. The plant is mossy in appearance, and is delightfully scented.



Sansevieria, Zeylanica

Saxifraga, Peltata

Sarmentosa

NOTE.—Saxifraga pelta-ta is a hardy bog species bearing large tufts of bloom in early spring, before the leaves develop. S. sarmen-tosa is a Strawberry-like plant with reddish mottled foliage, graceful bloom, and is a useful plant for pots or baskets in a shady place.

Sea Onion, Ornithogalum



Sedum, Variegata

Acre

Spectabilis

Selaginella maritima

Solanum Rantonetti

Dulcamara

Grandiflorum

Silene, Orientalis, pink

Spirea Anthony Waterer

Prunifolia

Reevesi

Van Houtte

Callosa alba

Spirea Japonica

Gladstone, white

Filipendula, double

Falmate elegans, rose

Venusta, deep pink

Spotted Calla

NOTE.—You can grow the pretty Spotted Calla in a pot, or in a moist, deep soil in the garden. Lift the tubers and store in the cellar in winter. Calla hastata is similar, but the flowers are sulphur-yellow, and larger. Both are sure to bloom.

Stapelia

Strawberry, Early

Medium

Late

Strobilanthes anisophyllus

Symporicarpus vulgaris

Swainsonia alba

Sweet William

Tansy

Thunbergia grandiflora

Thyme, variegated

Tradescantia Zebrina

NOTE.—This is the Lav-



Tricyrtis Hirta

NOTE.—Tricyrtis Hirta is the beautiful Toad Lily, a rare and free-blooming, curious flower of chocolate color, spotted — hence the

name. It is easily grown, sure to bloom, and hardy in a mild climate. Try it. Umbrella Tree

NOTE.—This is a popular tree in the South. Its top spreads out like an umbrella, and bears big panicles of lilac flowers, followed by showy seed-pods. It is a fine shade tree, and will endure wet and drought without injury.

Viola Mrs. Campbell, double

NOTE.—I have fine plants of Mrs. Campbell, which is the finest and handsomest of sweet double Violets. Be sure to add it to your order.



Viola Rosea, in variety

Hardy

Verbena, Hybrid sorts

Hardy purple

Viola, Marie Louise

Viola pedata, the lovely Birds-foot violet
Wahlenbergia (Platycodon) Weeping Willow

NOTE.—The Weeping Willow is hardy, and thrives along the margin of streams, or in a damp soil. It is beautiful, grows quickly, and almost evergreen in habit, being the last to drop its foliage in autumn, and the first to don it in spring.

Weigelia floribunda

Variegata

Wistaria Sinensis

Yucca Filamentosa

I Always Have a Full Stock of all plants listed, but advise the selection of several extra to be used as substitutes in case of shortage. Usually I can supply everything ordered. The plants are all well-rooted and in first-class condition. I pay postage and guarantee safe arrival. Remit by Money Order, Express Order, Registered Letter or Draft at my risk. Get up a club. Send 20 plants at 5 cents each (\$1.00) and I will send you 5 plants, your choice from list, and the two Royal Gloxinias for your trouble. Address plainly.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Dear Mr. Park:—I want to tell how delighted we are with the plants. We never saw plants that looked nicer, or that came in better condition. Not one was the least wilted. We put them in water until we could arrange to plant them, and this morning they look as fresh as if never disturbed from the place they grew. They are all different from plants we have and we have a great many. So we thank you heartily.

Mrs. M. J. Allouas, Menard Co., Ill., June 6, 1907.

Choice Bermuda Bulbs.

Extra Bermuda Freesias, large bulbs, sure to bloom, 1 bulb 2 cents, 1 dozen 20 cents, 100 bulbs \$1.25.

Mammoth Buttercup Oxalis, very large bulbs, certain to grow and bloom, 1 bulb 4 cents, 1 dozen bulbs 40 cents, 100 bulbs \$2.50.

Zephyranthes or Daffodil Lily, a small amaryllid of great beauty in pots. Colors white and rose. Either color, 1 bulb 4 cents, 1 dozen bulbs 40 cents, 100 bulbs \$2.50.

Four large Freesias and two Zephyranthes may be grouped together in a six-inch pot, while one Mammoth Oxalis is sufficient for a six-inch pot. I will mail the seven bulbs, if ordered before September 15, for only 14 cents. Tell your friends, get up a club and order without delay. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

As a premium, I will send you a large bulb of Amaryllis Johnsoni (retail price 35 cents), for a club of eight names (\$1.12), and will include PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE on trial to each member of the club. Full cultural directions with every package of bulbs. Get up a club and order at once.

PALMS FROM SEEDS—Fresh Palm seeds grow well, and this is the month to get them. I have just received a fresh importation, and offer a fine mixture of the best sorts at 10 cents per pkt, 3 pkts for 25 cents. The seeds mostly require a month or more to start.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

GLOXINIAS AND TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

Last month I made a special offer of these, all large, well-started tubers. The demand was great, but my stock is not yet exhausted, and I will extend the offer through this month. Order promptly. 12 plants, all well started, all different, labeled, only 50 cents. It's a bargain. Address,

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Autumn Crocuses.—The various sorts of single and double Colchicum autumnale are known as Autumn Crocuses. The foliage is nine inches or more long and two inches broad, and remains till mid-summer, then dies down. After the foliage is gone the flowers appear, coming in succession, thus affording a prolonged blooming period. The foliage starts again in autumn, and is green until the next season. It is a flower but little known; but when naturalized on the lawn it makes a fine appearance in autumn. The bulb is rather large, and should be purchased, if possible, in mid-summer.

To Revive a Palm.—Palms are subject to scale, and when attacked brush them loose, then sponge the leaves and stems thoroughly with hot soap-suds, applying the suds in this way at intervals of three days, until every vestige of the pest is gone. Palms that become root-bound often suffer, either from too much or too little water, and show their feeling by turning brown at the edges, and eventually dying. To overcome this trouble repot the plants, using a larger pot and fresh soil. See that drainage is good, and keep well watered while growth is active. Cover the pots with sphagnum moss and set the plants on a shady piazza. Avoid direct sunshine upon the sides of the pot. If there are drying winds protect the sides by placing in a box or larger pot with sphagnum around.

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MENT
FREE

To Try Send your name for our \$1.00 treatment, the greatest cure in the world for Eczema and all Skin and Scalp troubles. Use as directed, if benefited send \$1.00: if not you owe us nothing.



Grace Medical Co., 78 Phillips Block, Des Moines, Ia

CONSIDER THE LILIES of THE FIELD.

For some years past Department stores have been offering wild flowers from Judea as the "Lilies of the Field" spoken of by our Savior, charging 25 cents for 5 tubers. I now offer tubers of the same flower—10 fine tubers, in colors red, white and blue, and in both single and double form, mixed, all for ten cents. The bulbs are dry, and may be kept for weeks. They start tardily, but can be depended upon to grow. Avoid keeping the soil wet till the plants start. Merely keep the soil moist. I will mail ten tubers mixed, together with Magazine a year, all for ten cents, or twelve collections (120 tubers) for \$1.00. Order this month. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

Singing, Violin or Mandolin (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Established seven years. Hundreds write: "Wish I had heard of your school before." Write today for booklet, testimonials and free tuition blank. Address

U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 60-G, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ABOUT AMARYLLIS.

Mr. Park:—I wish to say a word about the Amaryllis. After seeing a piece in your much cherished Magazine about Albergth Amaryllis, last year, I made an exchange with a lady in Florida, and among others she sent me a Jupiter Amaryllis. It came in August, and to my surprise in February, this year, it bloomed. It was slow to grow its buds, and when it opened only two blossoms were there, but they were so large and heavy they nearly tipped the bulb out of the dirt, and I had to prop them up to save breaking off. They measured seven inches in diameter, and were of the darkest, richest red I ever saw. It does not seem that anything could equal it.—Mrs. B., Cheshire Co., N. H.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I consider your little Floral Magazine just grand. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon it. Mrs. Mabel Dresser. Redwood Co., Minn., April 6, 1907.

Dear Mr. Park:—I could not do without my dear little Magazine. Little only in size, it is big in help to us amateurs. I always let every thing stand until I have read it, when it comes.—Ida Toepfer, LaSalle Co., Ills., May 11, 1907.

Mr. Park:—I have taken the Magazine twelve years, and have the numbers all saved and fastened together. I like to look them over occasionally and read the letters. E. Scott. Huntingdon Co., Pa.

EXCHANGES.

One year old Sprengeri for all kinds of Lily bulbs. Alex Duvall, Bowling Green, Ky.

Jack-in-the-pulpit, Lady-Slipper, Lilies and Ferns, for bulbs or H-plants. Mrs. B. Jewell, Stanchfield, Minn.

Marigold, and Morning Glories, for S. Williams, Verbenas, and Chrys. Mrs. E. Moore, Newport Cent., Vt. B.42 *Salvia*, *Phlox*, *Max. Primrose*, for *Fuchsias*, *Boston Fern* & *Asp. Spreng.* N. Batman, 715 Porter St., Manchester, Va.

Amaryllis, salmon or cream, Pansy Ger., Asparagus for Tea or Monthly Roses. Mrs. W. C. Spencer, Hornick, Ia.

Yucca, white Iris, Hardy Roses, Fern Trees, for Magnolia tree, Cape Jasmine. Mrs. E. A. Rohr, Palmyra, Mo.

Hardy Roses, Polyanthus and house plants, for other hardy or house plants. E. Whoxie, Winterport, R.2, Me.

Beeftsteak Begonia, Black Prince Fuchsia slips for Umbrella, Coleus, others. Roxie Doolittle, Carbondale, O.

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The most jolly, sociable and interesting of all home pets, and our **PAGE PARROTS** have been for years considered the best of all. They are from a certain district of Central Mexico, and are bright, vivacious and learn quickly to almost perfectly imitate the human voice. Each bird personally selected and fully guaranteed. Worth \$20.00; but on orders received before September 1st will furnish for

ONLY \$9.50 EACH
including shipping case and food for journey. Fine large cage, \$3.00. Nice young parrots of a cheaper kind but guaranteed talkers, **\$3.25 each**. Good cage, \$1.40. Page's complete book on Parrots, showing leading varieties in natural colors, **25 cents**. Illustrated catalogue of Parrots, Imported German Canaries, Gold Fish, etc. **FREE**, if you mention this paper.

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We have found an external cure for Rheumatism that is not only curing all the milder stages, but curing old, chronic cases where victims of the cruel disease had suffered as long as 30 and 40 years without relief. We know this—there's no doubt or guess work about it. You who have endured the endless torture of this dreadful disease must try the great Michigan External Cure for Rheumatism in every form, chronic or acute, muscular, inflammatory, sciatic, lumbarago or gout.

No matter how severe or chronic your case may be—don't give up, don't despair before you have tried this cure. It doesn't make any difference what you have tried or how long you have suffered, we believe there is relief and comfort in every pair of Magic Foot Drafts, and we want you to try them on our assurance that they do and will cure Rheumatism in almost every cruel form and stage. Try them at our expense, and if you are satisfied with the benefit received send us one dollar—if not send us a cent. Send your name and address today to Magic Foot Drafts Co., 891 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. By next mail you will get the \$1.00 pair of Drafts just as we promise.

DEMONSTRATOR. Honest man or woman in each county to demonstrate well known article and take charge of other demonstrators. Experience unnecessary. Reference required. State salary expected. **MCLEAN, BLACK & CO., 23 Parkman Bldg., Boston, Mass.**

CANCER Treated at home. No pain, knife, plaster or oils. Send for Free Treatise. Add. A. J. Miller, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

A LETTER

WILL BRING YOU THIS TREATMENT. If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits or Fainting Spells, you should try Dr. Peebles' Brafs Restorative. It is curing where everything else had failed, and it will surely cure you. Just write a plain, honest statement of the case and a Free Treatment will be sent you. It will cost you only the postage of your letter, and it may show you the way to health and happiness. Address, DR. PEEBLES' INSTITUTE OF HEALTH 87 Main St., Battle Creek, Mich.



CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—Your letter to the children, in the June number of your Magazine, strikes a responsive chord in my make-up, so I will write a little experience of my own. In front of our home are five large Elms seventy-five years old, and for twenty-five years I have had to talk, watch, and plan to keep the boys from killing the birds that nest, and the night-hawks that sit and sleep on the branches many feet above the house. I think the third day of this present June was banner day, in regard to those who took part in the obsequies. The house next ours has trees in front, the same as ours. On this day about twenty small girls and boys, three men, and two women [One of these men owner of the place], all assembled under these trees, the boys with rocks and an air gun, to hunt and kill one poor, defenceless night-hawk. The men, women and girls running about under the trees, to spy out the poor bird's hiding place, and point it out to the young hoodlums. It flew at last into one of our trees, and the boy with the gun ran and shot it before I could get to the door to expostulate. As he picked up that poor little fluttering thing, I was so angry that I was crying, and could scarcely say a word of condemnation.

Now, most of those boys and girls and one of the women attend Sunday school. The other woman, I am sorry to say, is a church member in good standing, a "white ribboner", and a member of a Mother's Club, and she not only watched the whole thing, but shaded her eyes with her hand, ran about the lawn, and pointed the bird out to that crowd of boys. I met her the next day, and spoke to her about it. She laughed and said: "Oh, it was great fun."

Now, I do not think I am too sensitive about such things, for if it was going to benefit anyone, or the birds were doing any harm, I think I would look at it in the right light. But this bird did no harm when living, and benefitted no one when dead.

I think when men and women lend their aid to such wanton cruelty, it is no wonder that boys think they are doing no harm. Sis.

Washington Co., Me., June 6, 1907.

From California:—Mr. Park:—This section of California is very mountainous, and contains many small valleys, the chief of which are Shasta and Scott's valley. I live in Scott's valley. It is about 30 miles long north and south, and averages four miles wide, east and west. It contains many well improved farms, and the people are mostly in a prosperous condition. There are quite a number of mining claims along the west side of the valley, that pay very well. The climate is hot and dry during the summer, and cold and wet during winter. We had a severe snow storm today.

Mrs. Geo. Hayes.

Siskiyou Co., Cal., June 24, 1907.

BROOKS' NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE!

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No iles. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.



SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.

C. E. BROOKS, 5049 Brooks' Bldg., MARSHALL, MICH.

Profit Suckers Drop off and die when you apply Lambert's "DEATH TO LICE." Less lice; more eggs. Get some. Sample 10c., 100 oz. \$1.00. 1907 Pocket Book "Pointers" free. O. K. STOCK FOOD CO., 695 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. P 6, Lebanon, Ohio.

GOSSIP.

Dear Sisters.—Some of those who neglect to grow flowers excuse themselves in this wise: Oh I have no time to spare from my house work! I love flowers, but—they are such a bother. These are the careful Marthas who look carefully to the ways of their material household, but neglect the spiritual household, and the laying up treasures therein, where no man's hand can defile or bear away the pictures hung upon the mental walls of our permanent beings—the spiritual, which is Eternal. I wonder if they comprehend what they miss, these careful ones going through life with their desire for beauty unsatisfied. Ye careful Marthas, wake up and learn of Mary who chose that better part. Satisfy your love for beauty. Surely seeds and plants are good and cheap enough, and a little time now and then among the flowers will drive away all the petty cares and worries, thereby bringing refreshing rest to your mental self.

I have noticed that, as a general rule, we may look for an inborn refinement of Nature, where there is a genuine love for flowers and ornamentation. With them these people consciously or unconsciously draw nearer Truth, the great heart of God.

Mrs. T. C. Greene.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 17, 1907.

Mr. Park.—Last year I bought ten Hyacinth bulbs for 30 cents, and four of the ten gave me two big trusses of blossoms at one time, and such trusses I never saw equalled for size and number of blooms. One is a vivid crimson bearing 42 blossoms on the first truss. Before that truss faded another appeared which produced ten to twelve bulbs. The other had fewer blossoms to the truss, but the bulbs were even larger. The four prolific sorts were Gertrude, Gen. Pelissier, La Peyrouse and Ida. Are these usually so generous?

Mrs. Myrtle S. Palmer.

Lenawee Co., Mich., Jan. 7, 1907.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—You may be interested in my recent trip to South Florida, to Punta Rasa, Fort Myers and up the Caloosahatchee River as far as Lake Flirt. At Myers the Royal Poincianas were in bloom; one a very fine specimen, the trunk about fourteen inches in diameter, and about forty feet high, with a large, spreading top. It was a fine shade tree, and one of the most beautiful trees imaginable. The beautiful, large, decompound leaves apparently being consumed by the raging fire of bloom, made up a sight worth many miles of travel. The dwarf Poincianas were in flower, a red and yellow combination-flowered kind, and a pure yellow. These are also lovely.

Allamandas, Bougainvilles, Oleanders and Crepe Myrtle made a very brilliant and beautiful display of color. Along the rocky banks of the river were tens of thousands of *Crinum Americanum* in bloom, a mass of dazzling white, while attached to the Sabal Palms and the moss-draped limbs of the heavy old Liveoaks were thousands of Orchids, many of them in bloom, with heads of brilliant red. I was informed that there were other varieties with pink, blue, red and other colors, which grow in the Cypress swamps in the country off from the river. There were many other interesting trees, flowers and plants throughout this section.

G. C. Harris.

Duval Co., Fla., June 12, 1907.

Aigberth Amaryllis

I offer fine bulbs of this Amaryllis to color at 60 cts. each. I have dark scarlet, salmon, and white, with some light red markings. The flowers of this class are much larger and fuller than those of the A. Johnsoni, while they are quite as easily grown. If selection is left to me I will make the price 50 cts. each or \$6.00 per dozen. Address.

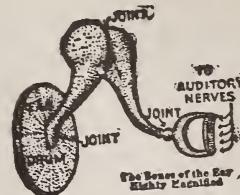
Geo. W. Park, Lapark, Pa.

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How the Tiny Parts Get Bound Together and Cause Deafness and Head Noises

A WONDERFUL CURE



Did you ever notice how rust tightens up the bearings of a machine which has been out in the weather—how it welds the many parts into one solid piece, so the machine won't run?

Now a cold, catarrh, scarlet fever and many other ailments have the same effect upon the delicate little joints of the ear bones that the weather had on the bearings of that machine.

Disease binds all these little bones together until often they become one solid bone. The joints have become "rusted" by congestion and inflammation. Then sound vibrations are not strong enough to move these "rusted" bones, this interferes and prevents vibrations from reaching the nerves of hearing, and the brain receives only a muffled or indistinct impression, or no impression at all. Then you are deaf.

To remove rust and make a machine useful again, you move it backward and forward a sufficient number of times to work the rust out, and in that way the bearings are loosened up, it runs freely, and its usefulness is restored.

Now, I have invented a machine of such wonderful delicacy that it loosens up the "rusted" joints of the Ear Bones safely and surely, just as you "loosen up" the machine. **AIR WAVES** move these little bones backward and forward one-thousandth of an inch at a time—and from 800 to 1,000 times a second. In a short time these little joints move easily and freely. Sound vibrations are again strong enough to make them respond.

Then your hearing is restored, because the rust is gone. And the world is once more full of life and sound. You no longer live in a tomb of silence.

There is no element of doubt or uncertainty about my treatment.

Ask for my Free Book—"Deafness, Its Cause and Cure"—and understand and know yourself Why and How it is simple and easy for you to regain your hearing.

DR. GUY CLLIFFORD POWELL, Ear Specialist, 1181½ Bank Building, Peoria, Ill.

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My Message to the Park's Floral Readers

Who are



DEAF or Have Failing Sight or Sore Eyes

THE last four years I have been a steady advertiser in this magazine. During that time thousands have written for my Free Book. Many of them followed the instructions it contained and now enjoy perfect sight and hearing.

Others are at present treating themselves at home according to my new method and are being cured of Deafness, Head Noises, Catarrh, Failing Sight, Sore Eyes and other Eye and Ear Diseases.

What these people are doing you can do. That is why I want you and the other readers of this paper, who have some Eye and Ear Trouble, to get a copy of it and learn how to cure yourself at home with my remarkable new method, if you are no worse than the cases that follow, or the hundreds described in book.

HENRY C. LAUB, Dennison, Iowa, partially blind in one eye for 30 years, restored his sight at home.

MISS LIZZIE GOLDSBY, Woodbury, Ill., partially blind for 26 years. Now has perfect sight.

MRS. MAE HENDERSON, Carter, Okla., had sore and inflamed eyes for 25 years, followed my instructions. Now every trace of trouble is gone.

MRS. THOS. CUMMINS, Winterset, Iowa, was so deaf could not hear clock tick, read my book, followed my advice and now hears as well as ever.

MR. ISAAC SCOTT, Chrisman, Ill., partially deaf for 40 years and now hears perfectly.

MR. J. B. WHITESIDE, Mayesburg, Mo., was deaf 20 years, had headnoises completely cured in 68 days.

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Don't put it off any longer, but do it today. Write a letter or postal and say, "Send me your Free Book" and it will be sent by return mail post paid free.

The information that it contains is priceless to you or any other afflicted person. It describes every known eye and ear disease. Gives the symptoms and causes of each, etc. Write for a book today and learn how to regain and keep perfect sight and hearing.

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